BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1839. No. 3230.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 23d day of February, 1839, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein MEERZA MAHOMED JAFFER BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN is Complainant and MEERZA ALI JAWN BIN MAHOMED JAWN and MEERZA DOOS MAHOMED KHAN BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN, are Defendants, the Creditors of the said MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN, the Intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before EDWARD DAVIES Esq., the MASTER of the said Court, at his Chambers in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid; and prove their respective Debts and Claims—or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree, dated this 10th day of April 1839.

A. S. AYRTON—*Complainant's Solicitor.*

اظهار انکر

مطابق حکمنامه یعني ذکري عدالت سپریم کورت
مئي مورخه ۲۳ اپریل ۱۸۳۹ درخصوص
مقدمه مرجوعه عدالت مصدرکه دران
مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا محمد جان
مدعي و مرزا علي جان بن مرزا محمد
جان و مرزا دوست محمد خان بن
مرزا محمد جان مدعي علیهم مي باشند
بغرض خواهان ترک مرزا محمد جان که بدون
نبودن وصیت نامه فوت شده و دربن قضیه
نام اوست اطلاع داده مي شود که علي الغور
خود بخود یا بوساطت وکلاي خود پیش
ادوره دیویس صاحب اسکویر که ماستر کورت است
در آفس اوکه درخانه کورت مرقومه میباشد
حاضر شده دین و قرض و دعوي خود را که بران
ترکه مذکوره باشد ثابت سازند ودرصورت
تهاون وعدم حضور واثبات ایشان یعني
قرض خواهان مذکوربنی هرکه باشند ازفایز
شدن بهنافع وحاصل حکمنامه مذکري مصدره
محروم خواهند بود تاریخ ۱۰ اپریل ۱۸۳۹
دستخط سیلے یس ارتن وکیل مدعي

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Tuesday the 16th April, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.*) the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, a Case of Valuable Shells &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, ESQ.

ALSO,

An excellent open Carriage with Horse and Harness, a Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton a pair of Gray Carriage Horses, a strong Shigram Horse with Harness.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound (*if not previously disposed of by Private Contract*)

Catalogues are published, and the Property is on view.

Bombay, 16th April, 1839.

FOR SALE "On Commission," an exceedingly Handsome Dinner Service, just landed from the "*Kirkman Finlay*" and sent out to order, pattern Blue and Gold

—Price.....	Rs. 800
A pair of new rich Plated triple branched Candlesticks, with plain shades.	500
A pair of do....do.....do. double; Branched.....do.....do. to match	
Adam Clarke's Bible 6 Vols. with Maps and Commentaries handsomely bound.....	150

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—An English Stanhope built Buggy, made by *Hall and Co.* of long acre, with Patent Axles, Lamps &c. complete, together with a Bay Arab Horse and nearly new Harness, Price Rs. 700.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1839

ON Wednesday next the 17th inst. Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit the following valuable goods for sale by Public Auction; Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dimities, Red Turkey Chintz, Bengal Table cloths, Racing Saddles and Bridles, Single and double Head Stall Reins and Girths; English Boots; Cotton Wicks, Tortoise-shell Combs, Clarionets and Bassoons, a Quantity of Curry Stuff; Regulation Swords, Books, and four double barrelled Guns, made by Smith, Reilly, and Mortimer.

A Quantity of Silver Plate and Plated ware consisting of Tumbler Covers, a milk and sugar Pot, liquer and cruet frames &c. Gun Caps and Wadding, Pocket Cases of Tools, Ladies Hats, Black Silk Stocks, German Silver Pencil Cases, Imitation Jewelry, Charts, English Boots, boys Caps, Hats, Blue, Black, Mulberry, Green, Olive, and Claret Colored, Broad Cloths, Buggy Whips, Rice Paper, Curling irons, Furniture, &c. &c.

At noon, some few dozens of English bottled Beer, that can be strongly recommended.

FOR SALE A staff officers cocked hat.—Apply to *Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission a few Hogsheads of choice Sherry, which are priced for Cash and may be tasted at their rooms.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co, have received for sale, two very superior Instruments made by *Mortimer, Anderson and Co.* expressly for the climate, Priced very low.

FOR SALE, a thorough bred Scotch Terrier of the Duke of Buccleueh's breed, for particulars apply to Meesrs, *Robert Frith and Co.*—Bombay, 16th April, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 16th April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No. 11, Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No. 11, Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House),* secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mamon Fazul Mahomed, ben Sallay Mahomed, Mamon Noor Mahomed Sallay Mahomed* and *Rabiaboye*, the wife of Vully Habib, all of Bombay Mahomedans, Sons, Daughter, Heirs and representative of the late Mamon Sallay Mahomed Fazell having contracted with *Dadoo Meya bin Goolam Husson Punwelker* and *Balla Meya bin Goolam Husson Punwelker* to sell to them all that Piece or Parcel of Land with the messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House thereon built and standing, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Bhendy Bazar, and assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 248; any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs MORGAN and ARMITAGE, Attornies for the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise they will be precluded threin.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—મેમંન• પ્રા
જલ•મહમદ•ખીન•શાલિ•મહમદ•તથા•મેમંન
નુર • મહમદશાલે•મહમદ•તથા•રખીઆબા
જ•તે•વલી•હુબીબની•ધણીઆણી•તે•શરવે
શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•મુકામમાંનોજે•તથા • મેમંન•
શાલે•મહમદ•પ્રાજલનાં•છોકરાઓ•તથા•છોક
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૨૪૮ મોજે—એ•ઉપર•હરએક•બોક•અથવા•
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દતમો•ખરીદદારોનાં•ધારાનાં•વકીલો• મીશી
અરશ•મારગીન•તથા•આરમીટેજને•જકેર•
કરે—મુદતપછી•કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•
નહી—તા• ૧૩ મી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

NOTICE.—For Sale at Messrs. Nasserwanjee and Pestonjee's Shop, in Apollo Street, No. 27—

One English black Bird and Cage.

Do. Do. Thrush; in Do.—

"Botany Bay Do. handsome color, in Do.—

Bombay, 16th April, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Camp Larkanu, 4th March 1839.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India having, in a notification dated Camp Ferozepore 30th November 1838, announced, for certain reasons therein stated, especially, that the circumstances no longer existed, which originally induced His Lordship to solicit a continuance of Sir Henry Fane's services with a view to his conducting Military operations west of the Indus, and His Lordship having notified under date 8th December 1838, that he had transferred that important Command to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, it is accordingly announced to the Troops of the two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, forming the Army of the Indus

2. Lieutenant General Sir John Keane avails himself of the opportunity to assure the Troops, that he feels very proud of the honor thus conferred upon him, and that it will be his study to attend to their comforts and their happiness as much as it may be possible to do, during the service on which all are engaged.

3. The character for high discipline and good conduct which Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton has given of the Bengal column, during its long and arduous march from Ferozepore to the Scinde Territory, and crossing the Indus, is highly creditable to the Troops, and very gratifying to Sir John Keane to learn.

4. His Excellency having already intimated to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, and to the Bombay Government, his sense of the admirable conduct of the Troops that quitted Bombay, under his own immediate Orders, since the period of their landing in Scinde last November, up to the present time, it now only remains for him to express publicly the satisfaction he has derived from commanding such Troops.

5. The Troops of the two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay composing the Army of the Indus, as far as concerns the Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, Gun or Tent lascars, Pioneers or other *permanent* establishment drawing half or full Batta and regularly enrolled, will, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, be placed on a perfect equality in regard to pay and allowances, from the period when the Bengal Troops crossed the Indus, the date of which will be hereafter announced in General Orders.

6. Notwithstanding what is above notified, and which relates alone to pay and allowances to Natives of all classes in the Regular Service, or permanent Establishments, the Troops of the two Presidencies will continue to observe and to be governed by the regulations of their own particular Presidency, which differ on many points.

7. The Staff Officers already appointed to the Troops of each Presidency will continue to exercise their functions distinctly as much as it can be done, the heads of Departments taking their orders separately from the Commander in Chief, in what relates exclusively to the troops of their own Presidency. To this one exception will probably be made hereafter as regards the Commissariat, which it appears to His Excellency with a due regard to the interests of the service should be under one head.

8. Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. & K. C. H. to command the whole of the Infantry of the Bengal Presidency, formed into three Brigade as already ordered, and to be called the 1st Division.

9. Major General Willshire, C. B. to Command the whole of the Infantry of the Bombay Presidency formed into two Brigades, and to be called the 2 Division.

10. The Cavalry Division to be under the command of Major General Thackwell, C. B. and to be composed of the two Brigades commanded by Brigadier Scott.

11. The Artillery of the Bengal and Bombay Divisions to be under the Command of Brigadier Stevenson the Senior officer.

12. The Brigades ordered from Bombay to act as a Reserve to the corps d'Armee previously sent, will continue its Head Quarters at Kurrachee until further orders, sending a detachment to occupy Tatta, of the strength which will be ordered.

13. Under this arrangement, which has appeared to His Excellency the most eligible that could be made, when he has occasion to issue any General Order affecting the Troops of both Presidencies, he will cause it to be signed by his officiating Military Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald the Deputy Adjutant General Queen's Troops Bombay Presidency.

By order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir John Keane, Commander in Chief.

(*Signed*) R. MACDONALD, Lt. Col.

Military Secretary & Deputy Adjutant General H. M. F. B.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday April 13th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The inactivity which has for some time prevailed in our market has not yet undergone any abatement. The cause to which it may mainly be attributed is still in full operation, and becoming daily aggravated by the non-receipt from China of intelligence of a change in the policy observed towards the Opium trade, in which a capital of 1½ to 2 crores of rupees is employed, and at present placed beyond reach, the drug being quite unsaleable here, and unavailable to it's proprietors, while the more recent transmissions of last year have hitherto yielded no returns—The desired change however it is to be hoped may soon take place and remove the suspense which has been so long endured.—But should it be further protracted the result is much to be apprehended, and depricated as affecting the general prosperity of the local trade, with which that in the drug is intimately enterwoven.—The policy of our Govt. in encouraging and supporting a contraband traffic, based as it must be on so uncertain a foundation, is certainly open to question, and whatever revenue it may have yielded, it has been the cause of frequent embarrassment, misery and anxiety to many, a few of whom it may have enriched, but has impoverished and ruined many, more, and at present has the appearance of proving more disastrous than it has yet done. In ascribing however much of the present want of demand to the above cause, the distressed state of the country in several important sections should not be overlooked as in some measure inducing it, the inhabitants of which have consequently not been so good customers as usual, while at the same time the high prices of grain, many sorts of which are now 50 to 60 ₰ cent above the ordinary rates, have still further curtailed their resources, and tended to reduce consumption.—Trade has also been impeded in it's usual course from the alarm and distrust inseparable from the large military movements which have some time been proceeding in the North and North West provinces, and the unsettled state of affairs in Persia and the shores of the Gulph has checked the usual demand from those quarters. All the last mentioned adverse circumstances are however small in extent in comparison with the state of peril into which capital invested in Opium has been placed, and although the season is now too far advanced to expect they will be mitigated before it's close, it is probable that they may be so in a great degree after the monsoon, and the satisfactory progress being made in the accomplishment of the political objects beyond the Indus, together with an abundant supply of rain, in the coming months, will go far to dissipate them. Money has been felt for some time to be scarce, and considerably enhanced in value, yet such would seem to have little effect in the price of our other great leading staple Cotton which has not given way any more than if a contrary state of affairs had occurred, and which as the supply can scarcely be termed short, can only be accounted for by the system of accommodation which prevails, of allowing payments for it to lie over and be made long after the prompt, and consequently giving room for a like laxity in clearing purchases of imports, greatly often to the disadvantage of the parties concerned, and encouraging persons not possessed of resources, to be thereby put on a footing with the capitalist.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices have been firmly maintained for the last few weeks, and have not fluctuated above Rs 1 to Rs 2 ₰ Candy, and although the Bhownuggur and Dholera districts may yield almost nothing this year, supplies have for some time been abundant from the Deccan and Guzerat.—The intelligence by the Steamer may be expected to have some effect, if not in lowering, at least in keeping down prices, which the last advices from China do not warrant, a great void having to be filled up before they come on a level, much less be reversed.—We note the following purchases from our returns.

825 Bales New Broach.....@	Rs	146 ₰	Cdy.
100 Cdys. Old Mangarole...@	,,	106 ₰	do.
100 Ditto. New Bharsee—@	,,	130 ₰	do.
100 Ditto. Old Tinnevelly....@	,,	133 ₰	do.
60 Ditto. New Veraole.....@	,,	115 ₰	do
400 Ditto. Old Bharsee.....@	,,	104 to 106 ₰	do·

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Prices are quite nominal and nothing is doing in the Market. The passes sold amounted on the 10th instant to 20,343 chests, of which 19,848 had then arrived and 8503 been exported.

PEPPER (*Malabar*) The enquiry for the English market is good and prices are supported being about Rs 72 ₰ Candy, with, at present, a small stock. Bhutkola is about Rs 8 a Candy higher, and the supply is more abundant while the enquiry is less.

GINGER (*Malabar.*)—The present stock is large and the market is dull.—The price has fallen to Rs 28 ₰ Candy.

TURMERICK.—The stock is moderate but the article is in no enquiry for the English market.—For country use it commands Rs 25 to Rs 32 ₰ candy.

CARDAMOMS (*Komptah.*)—The stock is moderate but an abatement has taken place in the demand, and prices have fallen to about Rs 41 ₰ Maund.—The market is well supplied with the Malabar or long description, the price of which has not undergone any alteration.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha.*)—Only one parcel of about 70 nungs is in the market, and which is held at Rs 11¼ ₰ maund

WOOL.—Continues in good enquiry, and arrivals are only taken place to a moderate extent and which are bought up as landed, for the English market. The present price of Meckran and Khorassan is from Rs 135 to Rs 137 ½ ₰ Candy and for Cutch Rs 115.

GUMS.—The stock of Arabic is large and the demand but moderate. The best garbled Maculla may be purchased at Rs 20 to Rs 21 ₰ Cwt.—Of Olibanum the stock is moderate but there is little enquiry and purchases may be made at Rs 13 ₰ Cwt. for cleaned. Of Anime there is little of first quality at present in market, and the stock of all kinds is small.—Myrrh is in little demand and may be purchased at about Rs 95 ₰ Cwt. The stock is small.

WAX BEES.—Is in good demand for the English market.—The present stock is estimated at about 200 Maunds.

ELEPHANTS TUSKS.—There are very few in the market at present, prices are nearly nominal.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

CASSIA.—Is in fair demand for country use at 92 reas ₰ lb. with a stock in the bazar of about 400 boxes.—It is in no enquiry for shipment to England.

CAMPHOR.—The market has been effected by the arrivals ₰ Bolton and Sultana, and prices have fallen to Rs 23 ₰ Maund. —The demand is fair for County use, and chiefly for the Malabar Coast.

SUGAR.—The stocks of both China and Bengal are light, but there is a heavy supply of Siam in the market. The bulk of the importations from Manila have been exported and none remains in the hands of the warehouse-keepers.—Prices are at present as follows, viz.

China.....	Rs	3. 13	to Rs	4.	₰ Maund.
Manila nominal..	,,	2. 8			₰ ditto.
Siam.....	,,	3. 14	to	,, 4 4	₰ ditto.
Bengal.....	,,	14.	to	,, 22 8	₰ Bag.

SUGAR CANDY.—The price remains unaltered and the stock amount to about 8000 tubs.—It is in fair demand at Rs 6 and 11 annas ₰ Maund, for exportation.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—

Orders to a considerable extent have some weeks past been received from Palee and other marts which have remained in abeyance solely from want of Opium returns. The only transactions of the week are the following.

LONGCLOTHS (*white.*) —	300	Pieces have been sold.@	Rs.	9 1	0 p. p
Do.	do.	— 140 do.....do....do..@	,,	10 3	0 p. p
Do.	(*grey*)	200 do.....do....do..@	,,	8 0	0 p. p
Do.	do.	— 300 do.....do....do..@	,,	8 2	0 p. p
DOMESTICS—	do.	— 450 do.....do....do..@	,,	6 3	0 p. p

IRON (*British.*)—The stock is lighter at present than it has been for some time, and is not estimated to exceed 3200 Candies, of which importers hold a very small portion, while much of what is in the hands of the dealers is large and sizes ill adapted for general consumption.—Prices have not fluctuated more than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ ₰ Candy throughout the season and are now about Rs. 42 ₰ Candy.

Do. (*Swedish*)—As Importers hold none we quote the retail prices which are from Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 ₰ Candy according to the size of the bars. There are not above 100 Candies of all kinds in the place.

Do. SHEET.—The stock is moderate and a good deal of it of unsuitable sizes for the purchase generally required. It is in fair demand at Rs. 9 ₰ Cwt.

Do. HOOP.—Importers hold none, but there is an ample stock in the bazar for the usual consumption. The present price for good sizes is Rs. 8½ ₰ Cwt.

Do. SQUARE AND RAIL ROD.—Is in good demand at Rs. 50 to Rs. 51 ₰ Candy and the stock is moderate, but sufficient for the consumption.

Do. ROUND NAIL ROD.—The consumption is small, and the demand at present moderate at Rs. 55 ₰ Candy. The stock amounts to about 150 Candies.

STEEL.—Both kit and faggot are in good demand and none of either are held by importers while the dealers stocks are very light. The present price is from Rs. 12 to Rs. 12½ ₰ Cwt.—The retail price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 according to sizes.

TIN PLATES.—Move off slowly in the dealers hands at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ ₰ box, and the nominal wholesale price is from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1½ less but importers hold none, and stocks are light in the Bazar.

QUICKSILVER.—There is scrcely any in the place and the few bottles not disposed of are retailing at Rs 115 ₰ Maund, but that price could not be obtained for any quantity.

LEAD RED.—Is in good demand and the stock is very light. last sale was made at Rs 20½ ₰ Cwt.

DO. WHITE.—The nominal price for good is Rs 19 ₰ Cwt. —There are only a few kegs in importers hands.

DO. PIG.—Is in good demand, Govt. having made some indents on the Market. None is offering for sale at present. The prices is nominally Rs 14 ₰ Cwt. but which would give way in the face of any considerable importation.

DO. STEEL.—The present stock is small having almost all been run into Pig. The present price is Rs 13 ₰ Cwt. with little enquiry.

COCHINEAL.—Is in good demand at Rs 3½ ₰ lb. The stock is at present light, not exceding 3000 to 4000 lb. but the market is effected by arrivals daily looked for from England.

SAFFRON.—The enquiry at present is small, otherwise an advance of prices would likely have followed on the lightness of the stock. The present price is from Rs 12½ to Rs 10 ₰ lb.

BEER.—Large supplies are known to be on the way which make the dealers hold back in their offers, which have not exceeded Rs. 85, to Rs. 95 ₰ hhd. for the favorite marks recently arrived.

SPELTER.—Is in fair demand at Rs. 12 to Rs. 12½ ₰ Cwt. and none remains in first hands About 3000 Cwt. are held in the bazar.

COPPER.—The demand for all kinds is moderate, and although stocks of the different sorts are not heavy particularly of bottoms, roads and Nails; prices rather recede than advance. On our returns we find a sale of thick sheet amounting to Cwts. 4000 which was bartered for Cotton at Rs. 61 ₰ Cwt. which is rather above the money price.

YARN MULE.—Stocks in importers hands are large, and the exports have fallen off considerably in comparison to what they usually are at this season. The supply of low numbers, especially No. 40, preponderates.

TWIST WATER.—Is in fair demand at 8½ annas for No, 20, 9½ annas for No. 30, 11 annas for No. 40, which the latter is scarce. The stock in the bazar is light and the quantity held by importers moderate.

150 bales No. 38 to 40.....@ 9 annas ₰ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We hear of no transactions in the five ₰ cent Loans but low numbers of 1825 | 26 command Rs. 108¾ to Rs. 109 ₰ 100 Siccas. Some sales of Four ₰ Cents of 1832 | 33 have been made during the week at Rs 104 ₰ 100 Siccas, but they are not in much enquiry.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Govt. bills at sixty days sight are difficult of sale at Rs 101½ ₰ 100.

Do. on CANTON.—Few transactions are at present pressing, but exchange will probably rise. We have not heard of any operations as yet above Rs 208 ₰ 100 Dollars at 60 days sight.

Do. ON LONDON.—Exchange has been steady for some time at 2*s.* | 1*d* to 2*s* | 1½*d* ₰ Rupee at 6 months sight. There are very few foreign bills offering, but the scarcity of money and rates in Canton will probably induce them to be sent on here as returns for sales.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—Symptoms of a re-action in rate have commenced and the advices of the Cotton market by the Steamer are likely to diminish the number of shippers. We quote them at £ 5 to London and the Clyde, and about 5*s* | more to Liverpool.

Do. TO CHINA.—Has not been offering so freely this week and is a little lower, and we quote it at Rs 18 ₰ Candy.

DURPUN.—APRIL 12TH

We understand that the rich district of Petlaud, belonging to the Guicowar, has at last been finally confiscated, according to the threat held out some months since, and made over to the management of the Collector of Kaira. The Guicowar has thus had a practical proof of the displeasure of Government; and perhaps something still worse may be expected, if he persists in his present line of conduct. We hope it is not yet too late to retrace his steps; and we would advise him to conciliate the good will of the British Goverment. We understand that His Highness is advised to place great hopes in the Government of his old friend, Sir James Carnac.

We understand that with a view to make a further addition to the Police in the Deccan, which is at present not very efficient, the Government has resolved to levy a new Rissala or a body of irregular horse, amounting to three hundred. Ram Row Trimbuk Poorundharay has been appointed Rissaldar or the Commander of this small corps, on a salary of 200 Rs. a month, with an allowance of 20 Rs. per mensem for each horse. We hope the presence of this additional force will intimidate the lawless spirit which has been manifesting itself in some of the Talookas of Poona.

BROACH. The nazir of the Adawlut was lately tried in the sessions on a charge of malversation, but being acquitted was restored to office. Money is very scarce; and the broad company's Rupee has disappeared from the market. Little good crop of cotton is expected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—With reference to my letter to you of the 22d March, published in the Courier of the day following (23d) I have the pleasure to notice for the information of the original Subscribers and applicants for a Chartered Bank at Bombay, the publication in the Bombay Gazette of the 3d Instant, of the present Bank Committees memorial, to the Court of Directors of the 23d February, (not 22d February, as erroneously stated in my former letter) verifying all that I formerly wrote of its injurious tendency with regard to the Interests of the original Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, who have not seceded from their original position in that Institution: and as I observe by the Report of the Committee read at and approved by the General meeting of Joint Stock Bank Proprietors held on the 4th Instant, that *the present and original Proprietors are now declared, not to be two distinct classes of Individuals*, it will be satisfactory to myself and all others, preferring proof to mere assertion, if the Committee, in establishment of the Identity they lay claim to, will have the goodness to favor the original applicants and Shareholders, through the medium of the public press, with a copy of the letter they addressed to Government, somewhere about the end of December last (1838) in reply to the appeal made by myself and thirteen other Individuals in the middle of that month ---that letter (the Committee's I mean) having as well as the one of the 23d February now before the world, been omitted by some unaccountable oversight in the Pamphlet printed at the Office of the Bombay Times, under the authority of the Committee, and transmitted to England in considerable numbers I believe in the Packet of the Berenice Steamer on the 25th of the latter month.---(February 1839.)

I have, &c.

R. COGAN,—*by his Attorney.*

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Bombay, 15th April, 1839.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

To DAVID GREENHILL ESQ. *Chairman.*
And other Members of the Bank Committee.

GENTLEMEN.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters to my address, written under your authority, dated the 4th and 9th Instant, the former transmitting me copies of resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Joint Stock Bank, Proprietors, held on that day, on which I do not think it necessary to offer any observations at present, and both requiring from me the Draft Memorial (of the 23 February) and all other Documents in my hands.

2d As it is of great importance to me, under present circumstances to avoid the detention in India which a resistance of your demand in a Court of Law would impose on me, and as I am besides advised by professional and other friends in whose Judgment I have perfect confidence, that the only object I have had in retaining the Document you have applied for viz. *the establishment at present and hereafter of the truth of what I have asserted in my letter to the Original subscribers and applicants dated the 30th March last, respecting an important omission seriously affecting their Interests, made by the express order of your body in the memorial to the Court of Directors of the 23d February, and calculated by the suppression of a material fact to mislead the Court's Judgment in the case*, may be accomplished by other means than the Draft memorial itself; *and the fallacious statement put forth in your Report read at the General Meeting of the 4th instant, that the last paragraph of the letter which the Acting Chief Secretary Reid of the 6th February last, as well as the chief part of the letter itself was drafted by me as your Secretary and passed when the majority of the Committee were otherwise much occupied in their individual business, without the observance of that caution which it would have been advisable to have exercised*, may be made manifest in an equally satisfactory manner, both now and hereafter, without my retaining possession of the draft letter in original, I have the honor to enclose both the Documents in question, being the only ones remaining in my charge in any way connected with the intended Bank of Bombay, and to add that I have, under the further advice of the friends already alluded to, kept exact and duly authenticated copies of the same, showing the Drafts, as originally prepared by me for your approval; with every correction, contraction, and addition made by the different members of your Committee in those drafts whilst in circulation, supported by the attestation of parties well acquainted with your several hands, of the different portions of those corrections &c. made by each member of your Body.

3d With this statement of the circumstances which have induced me to relinquish the intention, I formerly expressed, of meeting your demand in a Court of Law, and of the measures I have taken to protect my character and interests from all further misrepresentation during my unavoidable absence, I will proceed to draw your attention to the Drafts now transmitted to you in support of the positions I have advanced in an earlier portion of this communication commencing with that of later date, as the one to which your several applications to me have more particular reference.

4th. In the *second* Para: of the memorial to the Court of Directors 23d February last (1839,) and in its *second* page you will find the *second* clause of the Prospectus for a Bank at Bombay read and adopted at the General meeting of the 26th December 1836, *inserted by me* in the following words,

"*That with this view a charter be applied for to the proper authorities and that the Bank do not commence operations until such charter has been obtained.*"

and in the margin of the draft, immediately opposite to that clause, you will observe, *in the hand writing of your chairman* and under his Initials and those of two other approving members of your Committee, the words I quote below.

"*This must be omitted I think.*"

5th. Passing on to the eighth Page of the memorial, you will further find and *in the same handwriting as before, that of your chairman*, the following marginal addition, which having been adopted by your Committee, and duly inserted in in the memorial as transmitted to the Court of Directors, I must, though at the risk of prolixity, give in the Chairman's own words in this place.

"That in the course of the long period, that passed between "the formation of the association, and the decision of your "Hon'ble Court, 652 shares had lapsed, by the failure of a few, "to pay the required instalments, and the withdrawal or resignation of others: that it thus became necessary, at once to "appropriate those shares, in order to give effect to the conditions, stated by your Hon'ble Court, which your memorialist did, not by distributing them in rateable proportion, "in comformity with the rule in the Bank of Bengal but by the "insertion of the names of unsuccessful applicants, with a "view to extend the benefits of the Institution, as widely as "possible; and that this perfect list, was accepted and approved of, by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay "of 14 Individuals who held shares in the original list, "but who had forfeited them, under Resolutions of General "meetings of the Proprietors, on the receipt of the decision of "your Honble Court, revived their pretensions to have their "shares restored, but that such claims could not be recognized, "by your memorialists, in consequence of the forfeitures as above "stated having taken place; that nevertheless, your memorialists could have no other objection to the reinstlement of their "names, nor even those of any other parties, than that they were "not justly entitled to be included; and your memorialist were "prepared to complete the list, in any manner, the local Government who, granted the first deed of Incorporation or the "Council of India might dictate That your memorialists have "even suggested in their letter to Mr. secretary Reid dated 6th "February the adoption of the original list, sent home to your "Hon'ble Court, as less injurious towards your memorialists, "and their constituents, than the course proposed by the "Hon'ble the President in Council: but your memorialists "trust your Hon'ble Court will not sanction any interference "with the list, submitted to, and supported by the Government "of this Presidency, for insertion in the charter act, ordered "to be prepared by the council of India."

6th.—I now leave it to your Committee to show, to the satisfaction of those, to whom the question of proprietorship has been referred by the ruling authorities in this Country, how the adherence of the Proprietors, of six hundred and fifty two (652) shares with the few exceptions of forfeiture from nonpayment of the required Instalments mentioned by your chairman to the original application for a charter, forwarded by this Government to the Court of Directors, for confirmation, can be construed into a withdrawal from the Bank, contemplated by the charter, or a resignation of their rights, in that Establishment—or how the distribution of those shares to parties in Great Britain—to the Editors of public Journals in this place.---and to various personal friends and adherents of your committee, can be considered to extend the benefits of the Institution, as widely as possible.---and especially, I leave it to you, to point out to the Court of Directors, how your *perfect list* was accepted and approved of by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay—beyond the mere acknowledgment of its receipt, and transmission to the Supreme Government.

7th —It is only necessary for me to add, with reference to the Draft Memorial of the 23d. February *that the foregoing corrections, and some others of minor consequence, made in it, by your Chairman*, are approved at the foot of the draft, in a minute in the handwriting of one of your Members, bearing his Initials, and those of six other Individuals of your Body, worded as follows.

"*I agree with Mr. Greenhill's additions and alterations*," leaving only two Members of your Committee, out of ten, your Chairman included, signing the letters and Memorials of your Body to Government of late, who have not deliberately recorded their approval of the suppression, and misrepresentations, I have noticed above.

8th.—I come now to the draft letter of the 6th February last, of which your committee have written in your Report, and published to the world *under the signature of your Chairman*, as a part of the proceedings of the General Meeting of the 4th instant, as follows.

"*That Paragraph*" (*i. e.* the last of the letter in question) "*as well as the chief part of the letter itself, was drafted by their Secretary Mr. Ashburner, and it was passed when the Majority of the Committee were otherwise much engaged in their individual business* WITHOUT THE OBSERVANCE OF THAT CAUTION *which it would have been advisable to have exercised.*"

9th.—I must beg you carefully to examine that draft, as now returned to you, in order to satisfy yourselves, of the correctness of the fact I here state, that it occupies sixteen and a half Pages of foolscap Paper, *half margin*, and no more: averaging, except in the first and last pages, which contain less mater than the others from four and twenty (24) to five and twenty (25) lines per Page or four hundred and three (403) lines in the whole. Of these, Paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Pages 2 and 3) occupying forty eight (48) lines, having been rejected entirely, by your Committee, *the substance of the letter, as drafted by me, is reduced to three hundred and fifty five* (355) *lines only*. The want of caution manifested by your Committee in disposing of this draft, will perhaps be better understood by yourselves, than it could have been, when you made the assertion above quoted, and certainly it will be better appreciated by the public, when it is generally known by the publication of this letter in the Courier of to-morrow, that *the marginal corrections and additions made by a single member of your Committee, on this Document, extend to one hundred and fifty eight* (158) *lines, half margin—that there are other marginal alterations in the hand writing of your Chairman occupying some considerable space, and a few by Mr. John Skinner* who though not a member of your Committee in February, having resigned on the 1st of the preceding month, did yet spare time, *from his individual business*, to revise the draft in question.

10.—It may be as well also to repeat in this place, what I have already said in another viz. in my letter to the Original Subscribers and shareholders dated 8th Instant, published in the Bombay Courier of the 9th. That the early party of February, was a period of particular leisure in the Mercantile world, the last Steamer for England which generally occasions a declaration of a heavy press of business, having taken her departure about a fortnight previously, and the dispatch of the next having been fixed for about the same period in advance say on the 25th of that month; and to add, that independent of the marginal corrections, already referred to, you will find numerous interpolations in the body of the draft, prepared by me, in the several handwritings of the parties alluded to above, and in one Instance, to such an Extent, as to render the Page in which they occur, (Page 14) scarcely intelligible at this time.

11. But the last, and most important Paragraph, containing in fact, the substance of the whole letter, still remains to be noticed—*and to be particularly noticed*, in the understanding I have, and in which my friends concur, after an attentive consideration of *the Report published under your Chairman's signature*, that the intention to make any such request, as that paragraph contains, on behalf of the original Subscribers and applicants, is disclaimed by your Committee. I give the Paragraph precisely as it appears in the draft, now returned to you, below.

"In the hope however, of a contrary result, and to avoid the delay attending another reference to this Presidency, we beg to forward a list of the individuals whose names have been on the Hon'ble Court [through this Government] as actual Shareholders in the Charter, granted by this Government, in the hope that the Hon'ble the President and [the Legislative Council] of Bengal, will upon a careful review of the whole case, be pleased to order them to be incorporated as the Proprietors of the Bombay Bank. The additional words "*through this Government*" you will find to be in the *handwriting of Mr. Skinner*—and the further words "*and the Legislative Council*" inserted in lieu of the word Council, erased by a scratch of the Pen, to be in *the writing of your Chairman Mr. Greenhill*.

12. Whether the marginal corrections and additions I have now pointed out to you, together with the interpolations in the body of the draft letter of the 6 February, are Evidence of such a want of caution and attention on the part of your Committee, as to induce the shareholders and the public, to consider me as you would evidently desire them to do, responsible for the contents of the letter to Government of that date published in your Pamphlet (printed at the office of the Bombay Times) Page 32, it is for others than myself to determine; but I must beg to say, in conclusion of my observations on this draft letter, and the assertions put forth by you respecting it, that I think I have adduced a body of undeniable Evidence sufficient to satisfy every reasonable person that *the draft was revised by your Chairman, and another active member of your Committee with more than usual care, assisted by a former member of your Body still taking a lively Interest in the Establishment of a Bank here*. In short that *it was revised with every possible attention, by the very three members of your past and present Committee, most accustomed to that branch of duty*, in the general management of the Bank concerns delegated to your Committee at large.

13. I have nearly done; but as this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing your Committee before my departure from Bombay, I cannot take leave of you without repeating to you in plain and distinct terms, what I have already stated in my letter to the original shareholders of the 30th March, and what is now too well understood by the public in general, to allow your recent declaration that the present and original Proprietors are not two distinct classes of Individuals to be of any avail. viz,—that after endeavouring in the first place to appropriate the charter ordered from home to a Body who never had any share in procuring it, your Committee were content when your chance of success for that Body became doubtful, to fall back on the rights of the original subscribers and applicants, and to ask (in your letter to this Government of the 6th February now returned to you) the charter from the Supreme Government on behalf of those subscribers and applicants, as the parties composing the list of Individuals whose names were sent to the Honble Court as actual shareholders in the charter granted by this Government, winding up your consistent course by a subsequent appeal to the Court of Directors (in your memorial to them of the 23d February also returned to you herewith) transmitted quietly and without the knowledge of the original shareholders, to the Government of this Presidency, deliberately requesting that a different list of Individuals from that applied for to the Supreme Government on the 6th February, may be inserted in the charter ordered by the court to be prepared in Bengal.

I have &c.
G. Ashburner.

Bombay 15th April 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 16TH April, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	0 27	0 49
Wednesday	1 16	1 07
Thursday	1 57	2 19
Friday	2 45	3 10

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT APRIL 13.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	105-12	109
From No 1151 to No 3000		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	Few	
From No 3001 to No 6000	Notes 109	109-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26	offering	
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	110-12	111
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-12	111
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	103-12	104
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. None in offering	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto...ditto	100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto...ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¼	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11½	1-11½
Price of Bullion and Specie		
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100 Scarce	220	220-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100 do	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs. Scarce	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs...ditto	103-10	103-12

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April—13th Capt. W. J. Browne, Staff from Baroda
Do.—Ensign C. Gray, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Do.—Ensign J. D. Devitre, Staff from Poonah.
Do.—Ensign W. E. Macleod, 20th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.
Do.—Ensign W. Reynolds, 14th Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Do.—Ensign A. Anston 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Do.—14th Ensign Younghusband, 20th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

April—13th Ensign C. J. Whitehill, 10th Regt. N. I to Tanah
Do.—15th Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st Lt. Cavalry to Mahableshwer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

At the Mount on the 10th instant, the Lady of G. W. Anderson Esq., of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April—12th The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah Hoossan, Khan, Syrang from Surat.
Do.—14th Barque Eamount, N. Burtsal, Master from Kurrachie 10th April 1839.
Passenger.—Lieut. Stather.
April—15th French Brig Navarina, Gerd, Master from Bourbon, 1st February, anchored out of the Harbour.
Passenger.—E. Burdet Esq.

DEPARTURES.

April—12th Ship Sumdany, Ally ally Malleccan, Naiquedah to Madras, and Penang.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Hugh Lindsay	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	This day.
A Steamer	Do.	Do.	20ht May.
Bolton	Remington & Co.	London.	25th Inst.
Eliza	Forbes & Co.	Do.	
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	1st May.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	15th April
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Ditto.	28th April
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	25 April
Ann Crichton	Do.	Ditto.	Quick desp.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	Ditto.	1st May
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	Quick desp.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cecilia	Ruttoojee Dhoreey	Calcutta.	4th April.
Allison	R. F. Owen & Co.	Colombo.	10th April
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage.
H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa and Pownah.
Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalvie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Candry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Markabaker, Hydroose, Hanah, Mayaram Dyaram,, Patainber Savoys, Nimble' Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family Resolution, Sultan, Dadlay, Hamoode, Ann Crichton and Eamont.
Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador
French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	21st Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	26th do.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Thetis	Do.	do.	15th Feb.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	Do. do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverhool.	6th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	do.	8th do.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	14th do.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	16th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	end of Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	Do. do.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	11th Nov.
Commerce		do.	end of Feb.
Crown		do.	In all do.
Barbarr		do.	
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Hamely	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	16th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	Bristol	25th Nov.
Juverna		Clyde	18th Dec.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	
La Navarin	Tho's. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	3d Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	Singapore	21st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras	12th do.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *China.*—Sulimany,
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—April 3.

By letters from Bukkur we learn that Sir John Keane, with the Bombay Force, was at Larkhana on the 9th, but could not move forward for want of camels; he had consequently been obliged to indent on those of the 31st and 42nd Bengal Regiments for assistance, to enable him to push the whole of his European Troops through the Bolan Pass as quick as possible. Sir John had expressed his extreme regret at having been obliged to deprive those Regiments of their carriage, but as a temporary arraugement and his desire to get the European Troops out of the influence of the heat below the Pass, he felt called upon to avail himself of their services. The 43rd Regiment is temporarily attached to the 4th Brigade. The Beloochees are getting very troublesome. The road between Bukkur and Shikarpore appears to be completely blocked up by them, stripping and plundering every one that passes. One unfortunate man had been killed and two severely wounded by them. Surely a little summary justice in the shape of a *fathom* of rope is much required to bring these savages to their bearings.

2500 of the Commissariat camels crossed the Indus on the 13th, in progress to follow the Army. On the 14th the Bombay Troops were expected to reach Bukkur when the 35th Bengal Regiment was to be relieved by the Bombay Grenadier Regiment, the Officers of which were entertained at dinner by Lieutenant Colonel Montieth and the Officers of his Corps. An exchange of visits had taken place between our Officers and those of the Bombay Staff, who had preceded the column, when the latter expressed themselves surprised at our Officers tents, how much they differed from their's in point of comfort, especially when the Bengal Officers talked of their *stoves and glass doors* being left behind for want of carriage.

Mr. Macnaghten, with the Shah and 3000 Infantry, 600 Cavalry of the Shah's Troops, and Captain Timin's Troop of Horse Artillery, marched from Shikarpore by a different route on the 7th March.

Further accounts from the Army on the 9th mention that the Cavalry were obliged to pass the desert by Wings. The 1st Brigade had been separated for three days for the same cause, water being so very scarce from Rajhan to Barshore, they had a march of 26½ miles and started at 10 P. M. to cross the desert—the night, a beautiful moonlight one—not a blade of grass or a bush to be seen the whole way—the road a hard crusted sand as if the whole had been under water, though the people said there had been no rain in that country for two or three years. The face of the country throughout appears to be nearly of the same feature, save here and there a few bushes were to be seen.

Lieutenant Burnett, Quarter Master 16th Regiment, on proceeding to mark out his ground, accompanied by his Quarter Master Sergeant, had been attacked by some 10 or 12 horsemen, who started out of a ruined village, salamed to them, and drew their tulwars. The Sergeant was cut down and plundered. He put up his left hand to save his head, and received a severe cut on his arm, and fell from his poney. He asked them what was the use of killing him; they said they only wanted money, when they stripped, and turned him adrift quite naked. He returned to the Camp of Her Majesty's 13th, which fortunately happened not to be very far off. The Mess camels of 48th Regiment had also been plundered, and the Sepoy on duty with it cut down. Some prisoners have, we are informed, been taken by a party of Horse sent out on the above occurrences being reported, and had been forwarded on under a guard to Head Quarters, where it is to be hoped they would meet with the *reward* they merit. Forage is said to be so scarce that many of the Officers have been obliged to carry *kirbee* finely cut up for their horses. No dawks had been received for 8 days, till the time our correspondent wrote. One had just made its appearance—the date from Delhi was the 20th ultimo. Europe supplies were very scarce; no merchants to even a Parsee with them. Four marches would take them to *Dadur*, where they would be prepared to lead through the Bolan Pass, but they were told no forage of any kind was procurable for six days.

10th.—More camels of the 13th had been taken off the night before. The 37th and 42nd had joined Camp about noon on the 9th; they experienced a severe hurricane, which lasted till 4 A. M. that morning, the effects of which, from the dry, sandy, state of the country, can well be imagined.

We trust our next accounts from Camp will bring us the gratifying intelligence of the Army having safely got through the Bolan Pass, and into a country more congenial to man and beast.

A letter just received from Ferozepore, informs us that the Station is considered as one of the healthiest and pleasantest in India. Runjeet Sing's health is likely to keep them on the *qui vive*, and they have not given up all hopes of the Cashmere Shawls and other little etceteras.

Letters of the 15th from Dadur mention the arrival of the Troops there, in progress for the far famed Bolan Pass. A Troop of Cavalry, the Sappers, 3 Companies of Native Inrantry, and 200 Belouchees have been ordered on as an advance Guard to feel their way and examine the Pass, see if it is open and free from any enemy, and what Forage could be procured, it will take them our Correspondent says 5 marches to get thro' it, the Troopers have been desired to carry on their horses backs all their Grass, the men leading them. No opposition was anticipated, and they were told to make the best of their way to Kandahar, as the Commissariat Stores are likely to run short.

The Lancers, H. M. 13th and 48th *were* to have started for the Pass that morning, but 300 of the Doolee Bearers attached to the 13th *bolted*, consequent it is said to their being put on ½ a seer otta a day, and a halt was called, the 2d and 3d Cavalry, 16th Regiment, and Camel Battery were to have followed on the 16th.

Some of the Dawks have been plundered but their contents found; in the Pass, our Correspondent informs us they will have a river to cross 16 times 120 yards in width, with 3-or-4 feet water.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Oostad, 10th March, 1839.—When we started from Shikarpore a fortnight ago, I expected we should have by this time been pushing our way through the Boland Pass; but here we are still only six marches from the City. It was not till after we had started that the discovery was made of the scarcity or total want of water between Shikarpore and Dadur. There appears to have been negligence on the part of some of the Departments in not ascertaining these impediments long ago, and considering the short distance we have halted at Shikarpore, and the fact of Shah Sooja having marched over the same ground on his former expedition, ought fully to have been known. Why were the Sappers and Miners not sent on at once from Bukkur to dig wells for the Army, instead of being kept wasting their time at Shikarpore? The whole Country from Jagan to this place, is a flat, disolate, sandy plain, the eye looks in vain over its barren surface for the least shrub or sign of vegetation to relieve the melancholy waste. We have suffered much from the badness and scarcity of water, in most places it has been brackish, and in many not procurable for love or money. On the march before this, we considered ourselves lucky to get a few Gurrahs of muddy water to purchase, at from 6 to 8 annas each. Our Camels Bullocks and Sheep have died by hundreds, in sheer hunger and want of water. We have not seen a blade of grass since leaving Shikarpore, and Kurbee when procurable, is only to be purchased at most extravagant prices. The Park, and 2d Brigade are only starting from Shikarpoee. They will find things much worse than we have done, and considering the scarcity of water and food, I do not see how the poor Bullocks will ever get over the desert, some of the marches are very long ones—one twenty-seven miles—occupied us from 6 at night, till 5 in the morning, but luckily we had fine moon light, so got ever the ground without much inconvenience. For the last week we have not met with a single traveller, but at the halting places there are Serais, in which the Cafilas traversing this Country put up. It is only in large armed bodies that people attempt to travel here, no solitary traveller dare venture on a road so infested with Robbers—and Murderers. We have already suffered much loss from their depredations, not a day elapses without some of the unfortunate Camp followers being robbed and wounded by them, they keep hanging on our rear and flanks, and pounce on every unlucky devil who ventures out of sight of the Column. Some most daring attacks have been lately made. A Chupprasee of the 13th Foot, and several Bazar men were the first victims, they were coming up in the rear of the Corps, and saw several armed men riding quietly behind them who they took to be travellers, when all of a sudden the Chuppraasee received a shot through his body, the men were then robbed of every thing they possessed, and stripped to their skins, and a quantity of cloth, money, &c' was taken from them. The next morning Lieut. Burnet the Q. M. of the 6th was riding on in the evening with the Quarter Master Sergeant of his corps, when about a dozen of horsemen suddenly started out of the jungle, and made towards them, as they were both unarmed, they put spurs to their horses and attempted to escape. The following morning Lieutenant Fenwick of the 13th Foot with a Suwar came upon a party of Robbers busy stripping some Camel men on the road side, the Lieutenant although only armed with a common Regulation sword attacked one of them, and succeed in cutting off but not till the Sowar had been shot through the elbow joint. I could fill the whole letter with accounts of their depredations but shall wind up my mentioning that our parties of horse sent out have been lucky enough to capture a number of them. The man who killed the Chuprassee and several of the others have been identified and sworn to by those who were robbed; a Court of Enquiry is now sitting on them, so I trust we will soon make an example of same of them. They seem quite reckless about shedding blood, and never rob the most helpless o unresisting without wantonly wounding or killing them; ; ; rcrutes are unworthy of mercy and if the proof is clear, a severe example must be made of them. A Vakeel from the Kelat Chief passed through our Camp the other day on his way to Mr. Macnaghten, we hear he is the bearer of tidings, that his Chief has laid in large supplies of grain and fodder for us, and is ready to render us every assistance. A short time ago, he had the modesty to demand we should first guarantee, the security and independance of his possessions, before he would render us any assistance, the answer he received was such as might be expected from men with the sword of Victory in their hands, "that we would make no promises, he must first assist us in every way, and according as he behaved, so he should be dealt with." The example of his Hydrabad relation, and the fear of Contingents and fines has no doubt brought him to his right senses, and made him *kubool* to all our demands. The heat is already beaming very oppressive, the thermometer frequently standing in the Tent of the European Soldiers at 100 and 102, in consequence of the sud den change of weather it is of great importance we should loose no time in pushing on, and getting to a temperate climate; as yet the men have not suffered much, but they are already losing their fine healthly colour, and will soon become sickly, no European can stand this degree of heat with impunity, and the great difference of temperature between the night and day, the thermometer ranging 40 degrees, is enough to try the strongest constitution.

We have reason for thinking the *Agra Ukhbar* rather premature in his statement that Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of this Station, has been sent to Coventry by his brother Civilians. No such event having come to our knowledge, but which doubtlessly we should have heard of, had such been the case. It is to be regretted that dissensions should exist among our Civilians, but of four residents on the spot we know Mr. Metcalfe to be on friendly terms with two, and he is even popular with his brethren in the *Mofussil* of the Delhi territory.

Major Bourdeau, of the 43d Native Infantry; Lieutenant Wilson, of the 10th Native In fantry; Captain T. J. Taylor late Post Office Secretary;—and Captain McKean, of the 42d Native Infantry have arrived at the Presidency from the Upper Provinces.

Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs arrived at Delhi on Monday last from Ferozepore, and marched again yesterday morning for its old quarters, Meerutt, under the Command of Major Rochfort.

We are happy to learn that Colonel Skinner had with his accustomed Hospitality while at Ferozepore, entertained the Flank Companies of the Regiment with a Dinner, Camp Fashion, when the Gallant Soldier expressed his satisfaction at seeing the very cleanly and orderly manner in which every man appeared. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion by 2 of the Non-Commissioned Officers to which the Brigadier replied.

We learn that Colonel Vincent is to be appointed to the 68th Regiment at Allahabad, with the view of assuming the command of that Fortress.

The 26th, which, it was expected, would have come over to Delhi in the event of the 33rd remaining at Jhansie, which has been determined on, stand fast, and the 46th will, it is said, proceed on to Delhi.

Brigadier Wymer is gone to the Hills, and it is expected will not return. Colonel G. Hunter, C. B. lately posted to the 5th, is shortly expected, and will have the command with the rank of Brigadier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have been anxiously looking out, for the last few months, in the expectation of seeing some notice of steps, taken by Government, to facilitate the communication between the Upper Provinces and the Indus; but as I hear no note of preparation, I address you to ask if such things are in progress or not?

There can be little doubt that boats should be constructed in numbers, on the plan found to be the best suited, both to the navigation of the rivers, and to the habits of the Natives who will form their crews. The *Oollacks*, *Pulwars*, and *Pansways* of the Bengal rivers are, I believe, found to answer better than any others, both as regards safety and expedition, as well as to their drawing little water; and Native boatmen from the Ganges might easily be encouraged to locate themselves or invite tenders for their construction, or both, for the number they require for their own use, and give premiums to the builder of every new boat launched for the propose of commerce.

There is also another point in which it is imperative for Government to exert themselves; I mean the opening of a navigable canal to unite the Ganges, Jumna and Sutledge or Garra, and if the public funds do not admit of our Rulers bearing the whole expense, a Canal Company might surely be established with ease, the Government taking the requisite number of shares* to set the work a going. The necessity of this measure is proved, by the late loss of the Steamer Semiramis, to be essential to our deriving anything like the full benefit of the commerce now opening to the N. W., and therefore calling for every exertion on the part of the General Government; and to the Governments of Bengal and Agra, it is particularly an object, unless they wish to see all the benefit that must accrue, monopolized by the merchants of Bombay. The advantages that are likely to be derived by the Commercial Community, appear to me to be so great and so certain, that I feel assured the plan only requires to be set afloat to ensure abundant subscriptions. The Shares ought to be of moderate extent, and I do not hesitate to prophecy that such a stock would speedily become a favorite mode for investing Capitial. The Agra Bank would probably not like it, but that must be borne with, and as they also might invest their Funds no loss in point of fact would be suffered. That they would lose their real or fancied supremacy in the monied Empire of the Upper Provinces I believe.

The advantages to Government in a Military point of view are so great, and so self evident, that I feel it would be next door to presumption to mention them, as in the crowd of my brother Officers to the N. W., there must be scores who are better able to point them out, and who, I fear, have already had better experience of the want of communication, and have no doubt, long ago, submitted detailed plans for it Establishment on same advantageous footing.†

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp, Pinjore, 13th March, 1839

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain J. L. Mowatt, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Cawnpore, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance at Delhi, during the absence, on leave of Brevet Major G. H. Woodrooffe, or until further orders.

Major General Mossom Boyd, who was appointed to the divisional staff of the Army, in General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of the 6th instant, is posted to the Sirhind division to succeed Major General Duncan on his vacating his command.

The undermentioned Meerut Division Orders are confirmed:

21st March—Directing Surgeon D. Mc Q Gray, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed in medical charge of convalescents in progress to Landour, under the command of Captain F. Knyvett, of the 64th Native Infantry.

25th March.—Directing Surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry and to the Staff attached to the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division and the Station of Meerut, during the absence of Surgeon Gray, or until further orders.

Brigadier J. H. Littler's Order of the 4th instant directing Assistant Surgeon G. S. Cardew in Medical Charge of the Troops at Luckipore, to join the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry without delay, is confirmed.

Major General G. Cooper is with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, permitted to reside at Futtehgurh and draw his pay and allowances from the Agra Pay Office.

Surgeon D. Mc Q. Gray, M. D. (new promotion) is posted to the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

4th Regt. L. C.—Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master,

N. B. This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Corfield, (absent on duty) published in General Orders of the 16th instant.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. T. S. Price, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master during the absence of Lieutenant Besant, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

60th Regt. N. I.—Captain G. Cox, from 16th March to 15th December. To visit Simla, on Medical Certificate.

Simla: 21st March, 1839.

The following appointment was made on the 7th instant, in the General Department, North Western Provinces:

Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, of the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Kemaoon.

(Signed) J. Stuart, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
With the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl.

By the Commander of the Forces.

The Meerut Division Order of the 25th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary W. Togman to act as Apothecary, and Apprentice T. Murphy as Assistant Apothecary, in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoon during the absence, on duty of Apothecarey C. Billings, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul Station Order of the 14th ultimo, ordering the recruits of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed to Ferozepore under charge of Bhowanneedeen Sing, Subadar of that corps; and directing five companies of the late Kurnaul depot to march to Meerut under the command of Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry is confirmed.

The Kurnaul Station Order of the 11th instant appointing Private Hill of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, to act as Church Clerk is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 14th instant directing Assistant Surgeons W. Jameson, T. R. Strover, J. A. Guise, and R. V. Shuter to proceed to Cawnpore by water and place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that station is confirmed.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
J. R. Lumley, *Major General,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st March, 1839.

No. 10.—The Presidency Division Order dated the 6th ultimo, granting 2 years leave of absence to Major Ainsworth, 44th Foot, to proceed to England from, date of embarkation, on *Medical Certificate* is Confirmed.

The Division Order by Major General Oglander Commanding Cawnpore Division dated 15th March, 1839, permitting Ensign Roberts 44th Foot doing duty with Captain Bonham's Detachment to remain at Cawnpore, on *Medical Certificate*, until the arrival of the water party of that Detachment, is Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence!

16th Foot.—Captain A. D. Colley, from 16th April, to 15th October next to Landour, on private affairs.

" " Ensign F. Ashpitel, for the same period.

49 " Lieutenant J. Heatley from 1st April, to 1st October, next, to Darjeeling on private affairs.

By Order of the Maj. Genl. Commanding,
J. Byrne, *Major.*
Asst. Adjt, Gent. To H. M. Forces in India.

AGRA UKHBAR.—April, 4.

The progress of the advanced Columns of the Army is becoming daily more difficult beset as it is with almost every obstacle that can be encountered on such itineraries—a difficult country, want of supplies of every description, insufficient carriage and bands of plunderers ever hanging around. To this is added a degree of ignorance of the country, both geographical and ethnographical, that still further embarrasses our progress and tries to the utmost, the steady endurance and discipline of our troops. So much so, indeed, is this latter shewn to be, that while the Artillery, the Queen's Lancers, Sappers and Miners, 2nd and 3rd Cavalry, and the 47th and 43rd Regiments reached Dauder by a line of march, on which their powers of endurance of every kind were most severely tried, the rest of the Force by making a detour arrived at the same place by a route, on which neither water nor forage were wanting. The nature of the country, no doubt, renders transit of a large body of Troops under any arrangements, a matter of much difficulty, but here the arrangements appears to have had little or no attention. The chief arrangements, if we may so call it, by which a much smaller force was moved on, than was at one time intended, has no doubt been a well devised one, for had the force as originally organised advanced by this route, the consequence must have been very serious. But even with this reduction it is still open to very considerable doubt, whether the presence in Scinde of the Bengal Troops was at all necessary, and whether the subject of the Scindeeans might not have been effected by the Bombay Troops alone. This is now however, beside the question.

The chief difficulty experienced on the march appears to be a deficiency of carriage, which arises as much from the successful forays of the Beloches, as the want of forage. Now both of these causes might be considerably weakened, the one by a system of severe and *offensive* retaliation on these plunderers, and the other by the exertion of more foresight, and the fixing of such contributions as the country could reasonably be supposed to bear. The conciliatory bearing of Government is not only entirely lost on these savages, but its inevitable reaction will be injury both to themselves, and those they would spare. A lesson from the French system of Campaigning, would wonderfully improve the position of our Troops, and that without at all militating against the views laid down in the Governor General's manifesto, inculcating a peaceable demeanour &c., towards the inhabitants of the country we pass through.

We have letters dated Bagh, 15th, which state, that the intelligence from the head of the column, (the 4th Brigade) was very disheartening. Supplies were very scarce, so much so that it was generally rumoured, the Army were to be put on half allowance, receiving compensation for the other. The European Regiment in particular, were so much straitened for carriage, that the Officers were forced to restrict themselves to the most indispensable articles of their baggage, with the prospect before them, of carrying their little all on their own shoulders. Mr. Macnaghten and the Shah had been forced to abandon the route marked out for them, such was the scarcity of supplies, and fall into the track of the Bengal Division. His Highness's Camp was at Ustad on the 15th ultimo, and matters were not likely to improve much until the Army debouched into the plains of Candahar. The Bolun Valley is described as rugged, steep, barren and infested with robbers whom the nature of the country renders seriously formidable. The march of our Troops will, in consequence, be a very harrassing one and though far from desponding they are beginning to be sensible of the cheerless prospects before them. The rest of our gleanings we shall give in the words of the writers.

Most part of the Division have been much annoyed by the Jakranee Belooches, who *pour* from the Hills and carry off every thing they can meet with: they are not sparing of life, and generally fire upon a party before they plunder. Many mistakes have been made from our not being able to discriminate between the inhabitants of the country and the Belooches, whom the natives of the country hold in great apprehension; thus some people were killed lately who were not Belooches or plunderers. The Belooches may be known by the always riding on mares, which are celebrated for the hardness and their swiftness. These men never ride horses, and they live entirely by plunder; they are cruel in disposition, and possess little personal bravery, though daring enough in their attacks. The road about this are lined with dead and dying camels, the effluvia from which is very oppressive. We are now well in sight of the Hills, and the range on our right hand runs much farther South, and are nearer to us than laid down in Tassin's map. They are called the Feloghy Hills, and are 26 miles from Ustad. Brigadier Dennie and his Brigade are much dissatisfied at having been left behind. All their cattle have been taken away for the use of the European troops of the Bombay Army, who have arrived, badly supplied with every thing. A common remark in Shikarpoor is that the Bengal troops live like gentleman, and the Bombay troops very like the Antipodes of that class. All the available camels have been taken away from the Bengal Force to help the latter, which is fair enough. It, is however, bad, that the 2nd Division Bengal Army should be left in such a *hell* as Shikarpoor. From Ustad the whether is endurable enough, the thermometer standing at 86 in the heat of the day. In the Pass or desert between this and Shikarpoore, we experienced very severe cold; the North wind generally blows and carried with it such cold that even large fires could not dispel it.

ours; yet some of us are travelling with every convenience, and rolling in plenty, while others are without carriage and almost the common necessaries of life. There ought to be a greater feeling of mutual assistance amongst us.

One word on the Dawk which is miserably conducted. The packets according to the accounts given by the runners, are constantly being stopped and overhauled by robbers. A dawk passed the other day from Shikarpore to the advanced columns which presented a singular appearance. Many letters were torn open, some through the middle, the envelope of others only containing, letters for officers at Kurnaul travelling to Sir W. Cotton's Camp, letters from the rear column going on a head, English letters from the front going back again, and almost the whole jumbled together in one bag. The total irregularity of the system requires a thorough change. and if you notice it, it may attract the attention of the proper authorities. It puts us to considerable inconvenience, looking as we anxiously do, for communications from our friends in your quarter.

General Cotton, who advances to cross the Bolan Pass, on the 15th has issued the following order with reference to the Beloches.

Orders by Sir W. Cotton.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerpore, 4th March, 1839.

Intimation having been received that a party of Jakranee Belochees has descended from the mountains for the purpose of carrying off the camels and plundering stragglers, the Major General commanding, deems it necessary to warn Officers in command of columns of the circumstance, and to require them to take every necessary precaution for the protection of the baggage on the march.

It is probable that these plunderers will make their appearance in parties of from four to six individuals. The Commissariat cattle must be permitted to travel over night, otherwise they will be unable to bring up supplies of grain, small parties of horsemen in front, on the flanks and in rear of the string of camels, will, it is believed, form a sufficient protection for them on the line of march, but they must not be permitted to move far from Camp, for the purpose of grazing without a suitable escort. Officers in command of columns are, however, directed to use their discretion on both these particulars.

Agra.---Mr. Vigne, our very intelligent and enterprising Traveller, has determined to suspend his researches in Alpine India and proceed to England with the valuable results of his protracted labours. He accompanies General Churchill via the Sutledge to Bombay, the advantage of having the General's guard, for the protection, his Drawings, and Collections having decided him to take him this route. Never since the time of Nearchus according to our enthusiastic friend, was such a Treasure trusted to the waters of the Indus, consisting as it does of drawings of the magnificent scenery of the Himmalayas, Cashmere Ludakh by Mr. V——'s own exquisite pencil, besides numerous specimens of art and natural History. He has just returned from visiting the Hill Rajahs on the great Himmalaya chain and their districts---Kishtewarr, Budrawar, Camnuhgur, Chumbah, Teah and Mennodah, much of which has been hitherto unexplored by any European. Mr. V——, it is gratifying to learn, states that the wish for the Company's Government is universal throughout these districts, and that the British Flag would be hailed with one cheer from the Sutledge to the Indus!

Among the interesting discoveries made by Mr. V—— is one which he describes as his crowning one viz. the "Altars of Alexander" on a mountain ridge or spur not far from the Sutledge and called by the inhabitants Secunder ka Dhar. The proof of this Mr. V—— will soon lay before the public. He and General Churchill proceed immediately to Bombay.

Benares.—The Nagpoor Rajah has arrived at this station, with his numerous suite. His largesse to the pious Brahmins was very princely.

Neemutch.---Lieutenant James Oatley of Sporting celebrity, has been ordered down under arrest to Dinapoor to stand his trial for mal-treating Natives when on his way up the County from Calcutta, and for having made a mistake in an Affidavit sworn before Brigadier Hampton. Tis generally supposed that upon this occasion the gallant sportsman takes the field with the odds very considerably against him.

Mussoorie.---The last census at this agreeable stations discloses a state of society, that Miss Martineau loves, but other Misses do not---a population of 120 ladies to 10 or 12 gentleman. The proportion at Simla is on a similarly anti-malthusian scale.

Cabool.---Dost Moohumud has written to Mr. Macnaghten to say, that his subjects are a set of accomplished scoundrels, the honour of governing whom he would willingly waive in favour of any one, but Shah Soojah, the cruelty of whose family to his brother, is not forgotten or forgiven.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—April 1.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Captain G. T. Marshall, examiner in the College of Fort William, has been selected to fill the important office of Secretary to the Government Sanscrit College, a selection which does great credit to the Education Committee, and which we have every reason to believe, will give general satisfaction.

Iron Steamer.—There was no auction sale to-day of the freight by the next Iron Steamer, the demand not bring greater than the means of supply—the tonnage has therefore been disposed of at the established rates.

BENGAL HURKARU.—April 1.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *William Nicol*, Potter, from Greenock 25th Oct.; and the *Ino*. Whelan, from the Mauritius 14th Feby. and Pondicherry 24th March. The *Bengal* put back leaky and injured her cut water bows.

We understand, that Major-General Lindsay, C. B., has applied for and obtained permission to reside at Dorjeling and draw his allowances from the Presidency Pay Office. This officer has lately been very unfairly pushed out of the command of the Barrackpore Station—we have not at present time to dwell on the subject, but we will probably return to it in a day or two.

We observe, that Capt. R. A. McNaghten, of the 61st. Infantry, has received permission to visit the presidency preparatory to resigning the Service.

We have received by the *Ino*, from the Mauritius, a file of the *Cerneen* from 30th January to 12th February. They contain nothing of very immediate interest, except that a pestilential disease, the "Charbon," (Authorex) or Carbunch) had broken out amongst the cattle, and a public inspector had been named to prevent the meat of the infected cattle from being sold in the markets. The ship *Frasquita* was to be sold by order of the Vice Admiralty Court, and there is an advice relative to foreign shipping, which we shall translate, besides one or two other articles. Some planters were voluntarily emancipating their slaves, others were endeavouring to bargain with them before doing so, but so little pains had been taken to inform them of what their real state was, that numbers were wandering about enquiring "where provisions were distributed!' The coolies on one estate had, as the Mofussil folk phrase it, "made a *dunga*," and not only *thrashed* the planters and their assistants. but, moreover, disarmed the police! a little "march of intellect," which quite surprised the Mauriciens. The arrivals from India were the *Eudora* and *Forth* from Calcutta, the *Adrastus* from Moulmein, the *Ganges* from Pondicherry and Cuddalore, and *Gregoria* from Cochin.

We hear that Mr. Turton writes of his probable intention to come out overland immediately, and that he had even expectations of arriving by June Term. It was mentioned that he intended to come unaccompanied by his wife and family.

ENGLISHMAN.—April 2.

Fatal Accident.—Captain Henry of the new Bombay vessel *Marian* fell over board on last Sunday evening about 4 o'clock and was drowned. Captain Henry was at the time on the stages suspended over the side, examining the work of the caulkers, when somehow loosing his equilibrium, he went of the stage into the stream, and was not seen to rise again. It is supposed that tumbling into the water naturally took him down with some depth, and rising with equal force his head might have struck against the bottom of the vessel or the boat along side, which must have stunned and disabled him from helping himself. It is also likely that the body might have stuck under the cabling, and thus has been prevented from floating to the surface.

A number of dingees were for a considerable time kept on a look out for the body, but to no avail. The conduct of Constables Goodsall and Perry is spoken of in favorable terms in affording every assistance in their power.

The Oude Auxiliaries.—*Extracts of a letter from Lucknow.*---The Oude Auxiliaries have been complete long since. The 1st and 2d Regimens of Infantry and the Company of Artillery have elicited the highest praise from their Brigadier at the late several inspections, and have been reported 'fit for field service.' Our active Resident has likewise been down amongst them, and speaks well of their efficiency. I am told by an eye witness that the movement of Gray's corps in echellon of sections from quarter distance column and continued to some distance, was admirably performed; time, pace dressing distance, kept to the greatest nicety. There is a talk in the city of this Brigade being called into Lucknow next cold season for the inspection of His Majesty of Oude.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Dissmissal of Sheikh Ubdoolah Khan Buhadoor.—We are informed that Shekh Ubdoollah Khan Buhadoor Deputy Collector of Midnapore, according to Regulation IX. has been dismissed, at length, on the ground of *disqualification*. Be it known then that this individual was appointed, on the 16th May 1837, so that he has been two years in the *service* of government without capacity for the discharge of his duties! We should like to know who recommended this incompetent individual and procured for him a situation which, after two years, of ought we can say to the contrary, faithful servitude, he has been found unfit for. We should like this rule to be applied to the covenanted service. *April* 2.

The Late Captain Henry.—The body of the late Captain Henry who was drowned ou Saturday last, was picked up at about half past 3 this afternoon, with that of the second officer of the "*Helen*," who was drowned last Saturday evening, and both were removed to the burying ground in Park Street at 5 o'clock in the evening. *April*3.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—April 5.

Hyderabad.—A Correspondent at Hyderabad mentions the report of an ill feeling between the Nizam and his brother, who has it is said, collected a number of Arabs about him. There is we are aware an old grudge between the parties, and have little doubt that the death of *Chundoo Laul* will be the signal for a *flare up* in the City of Hyderabad.

The Ceded Districts.—The Horse Artillery and Dragoons expected from Bangalore reached Bellary on the 27th ultimo. They are all under canvas, the former encamped near the Cavalry well, the latter at the old Dragoon Hospital at the extremity of the lines. Our correspondent represents the weather as oppressively hot, and the uncertainty regarding the stay of the Troops prevents their attempting to house themselves. The Commissiariat continue their preparations and about 2000 Bullocks, 500 Bearers, and as many Coolies are on Batta: all is however quiet in the Bellary neighbourhood, but we regret to say that Cholera prevails to a considerable extent in the District, and partially at that place, altho' the Garrison are providentially exempt therefrom. The small pox too is also committing great ravages throughout the country, and much distress has been already experienced from the scarcity of water in the Bellary and Cuddapah collectorates.

A new Vakeel has been deputed to Kurnool, and his reception by the Nawaub is all that could be desired. Our informant, a Traveller, who was there within the last ten days, assures us that the only military indication perceptible in that quarter is the repair of the old Fort, now in progress, which has been for some years in a very dilapidated state. The Fort gates are however kept constantly closed and it is rumoured both in the town and its vicinity that the British Troops are comming against the Nawaub. Whatever may be his intentions, our Correspondent assures us that Patan Emissaries have been certainly detected both in the Bellary and Cuddapah Collectorates, and that arms have been actually seized on their way from Madras very carefully packed in chests which had an ingenious *topping up* of Europe supplies. The Nawaub's dealings too in the saltpetre market of Bellary, have also we hear been checked *by authority*.

H. M.'s Inspector General of Hospitals has been lately at Bellary and our Correspondent writes that his inspection of Hospital, Barracks, &c. of all in short connected with the health of the soldier exceeded in minuteness any thing that he had ever seen. This we can easily believe from the knowledge we have of that most talented and indefatigable Officer's invariable practice on the like occasions. We trust that some of our friends on the spot will make known to us Dr. Murray's sayings and doings anent the accommodation of the Europeans at Bellary. Brigadier Bell, Commanding the Station, proceeds to the Hills, we are told, for a few months during the hot season.

Kurnool.—We have received a long letter from a respectable Native Correspondent at Kurnool, but we can only lay before our readers a portion of its contents, the remainder being a detail of most atrocious cruelties and crimes unfit to appear in this journal.

"The Nawaub Ghollaum Russool Khan, [says our correspondent], has been preparing for an outbreak with Government since the year 1835, and had his preparations for revolt been further advanced and the Coorg war protracted, he would have shown his hostile feelings simultaneously with the Coorg Rajah. Large supplies of arms and ammunition have been procured by the Nawaub's Agents during the last few years at Madras, Sholapoor, Aurungabad, Pagpoor and other places, he has also picked up about 30,000 Rupees worth of swords matchlocks &c. in the neighbouring district since 1835. He has at present a considerable number of guns, about 7000 Cannon shot, four magazines full of powder and 1000 war rockets ready for use. At this moment money is advanced at Madras for the purchase of arms, and the Fort of Kurnool is undergoing repair, about 450 Bullocks have been procured in the districts at 15 or 16 rupees each, few if any have been paid for, and numerous complaints have been the consequence. The Nawaub has entertained about 20 Sepoys discharged from the Company's Service, who are now employed in drilling his men. Koorver Chetty, Soukar of Kotapet, was employed by the Nawaub and received an advance for the purchase of lead, saltpetre and sulphur at Bellary, but as he was returning from that place with nine Bandy loads, fell into the hands of the Company's Peons. His Brother Vencataramen Soukar immediately reported the circumstance to the Nawaub's Dewan, who ordered him to desire his brother to say that he was taking the articles for sale to Adoni and Gudwal but on no account to mention the Nawaub. The Soukar said he must to clear himself give the name of the party who had ordered the articles. Vencatramen was in consequence put to death and a report spread that he had fled the country. A large sum has been advanced by the Nawaub to his friends in the Hyderabad Country and other places to engage some good fighting men for his service.

"The Nuwaub is on bad terms with all his family except his Brother Khader Khan who is in high favor. He confined his Brother Ahmed Khan and deprived him of his beautiful Wife who is now kept by force in the Palace. The family of the deposed Nawaub Moozuffer Khan, the State Prisoner at Bellary have hitherto enjoyed a considerable pension from the Nuwaub, under agreement with the British Government, but this has been stopped for eleven months past and the parties are now not allowed to leave the Fort, lest of complaints reaching the Government. The sons of the Nawaub's late Brother Daood Khan are likewise under restraint, as a younger Brother, kept under a Guard of ten Peons under pretence of his being insane. Hyder Ally Khan and twelve of his relatives are also Prisoners, two of these persons who endeavoured to escape to the Company's territory were put to death.

"The Nuwab rarely pays any body, he purchased 50,000 Rs worth of Jewels from Ram Kishun, Marwaree, of Hyderabad, but paid him for a very small part, the balance was to be forthcoming on the Marwaree's return from Madras, and to avoid payment the Nawaub's people seized the poor man as he was returning at Rajooree in the Gudwal Talook and lodged him in confinement. The example of their Chief is strictly followed by his Patans, Rohillas, and Arabs who practice the greatest oppression throughout the Country, without the slightest hope of redress to the injured inhabitants, many of whom have fled to the Company's Territories.

"Suddasevrao the Company's Vakeel at Kurnool was a short time since removed by Sir Henry Montgomery by reason of some suspicions unfavorable to his fidelity to the Government. Shaiknaur Singh, a Rajpoot, has been since appointed; he arrived at Kurnool on the 27th March. On the 29th the Guns were all mounted on the Bastions of the Fort and the same day about 300 persons were employed to attend upon the new Vakeel.

"The whole population of the Country would be delighted to see a change of Government, such is the oppression of the present Nawaub and his followers."

Ellichpoor.—Our Ellichpoor correspondent states that Captain Commandant Young had arrived and taken charge of the 5th Regiment Nizam's Cavalry.

MADRAS HERALD.—April 6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.---April 5, Brig *William*, T. D. Scott, from Singapore 2d Malacca 9th and Penang 20th March.

Passengers.---Major and Mrs. Low.

Departure.---April 1, Brig *Catherine*, F. N. Pendygrass, to Bombay.

Passengers—Mr. Pickering.

Do. 3, Ship *Sophia*, W. McNair, to the Cape and London.

Passenger.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Burnett---*From Madras:* Mrs. McNair, two Messes McNair; Lieut. Colonel Murray, Retired Service, Lieut. Bourdilon, Dr. Hopkins, and R. M. Binning, Esqs.---*For the Cape:* Captain Gresley, Lieut. McPherson, and Cape Bridge.

Do. 4, *Avoca*. J. Boadle, to Masulipatam.

Passenger.- -Asst. Surgeon Anderson.

Do. 4, French Bark *Laurentia*, D. Gellibert, to Coringa.

Do. 4, Bark *East Indian* W. J. Shepherd, to Masulipatam.

CEYLON HERALD.—March 26.

Shipping.—21, Arrived the Barque, *Victoria*, H. Smith from Cochin 12th bound to Penang—22d, Barque *Fairy Queen* B. Cousins from Cochin 12th---Passenger H. Oswin Esq.—23d H. C. S. *Royal Tigér*, Lieut. Powell, and the *Shannon* Lieut. Ethersey both from Manar---French Barque *George Cuvier*, G. Techoire from Bombay 24th February, Alleppi 6th inst. bound to Bourdeaux.---Kepch *Ceylon Island*, Dosaje Issajee from Bombay 4th March.---Sailed Schooner *Hamido*, C. Roedert for Cochin, Passenger J. McCullock Esq.---The Government Barque *Wellington* having the Governor and Lieut. Maberly on board, arrived at Trincomalie from Kayts on the 16th. His Excellency was to have remained there a few days and afterwards proceed to Batticaloa.

The *Warrior*, Captain Douthwaite, sails for the Cape and England to-morrow afternoon or early on Thursday morning. She will be full of Passengers, all the berths have been engaged some time since.

Shipping.—Sailed 27th Ship *Warrior*, Douthwaite, for the Cape and England—Passengers Mrs. Boyd and family, Mrs. Watson and master Huskison, four Misses Staples, two Misses Bird, J. M. Kean Esq., Mrs. Mylius—two female servants one native servant---H. Glenie Esq. to the Cape.—*March* 30.

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS.—Feb. 28.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.

Sir,—My attention was called to a communication signed "Inquirer" in your Journal of this date inquiring if you had seen a paragraph in the *Bombay Times* of the 24th November purporting to detail a visit alledged to have been made by me on board of a French ship then lying in Bombay, to put under the special charge of the Commander certain despatches for transmission to the United States of America *via* St. Helena, with an express stipulation that they should not be delivered to any British functionary or ship.

I hardly would have troubled you with any observations on this Bombay gossip did I not feel that a proper regard for the kindness and hospitality I have received from the public authorities and inhabitants of those places in British India which I have had the pleasure of visiting with the Squadron under my command, required an unequivocal denial of a proceeding imputing to me so great a want of confidence in their integrity.

The only despatches forwarded to my Government whilst at Bombay were put on board the American brig *Cherokee* of Salem, then lying in that harbour, and bound for Salem. And to my family I wrote by the Overland Mail and through the Bombay Post-office.

As to the alledged visit to the French vessel, I neither made any myself nor caused any to be made.

I am sir,
Very respectfully
Your obdt. Servant
Geo. C. Read

Singapore, 21st February 1839.

We insert in the usual place a communication from Commodore Read, in command of the American squadron now at this station, elicited by the perusal of a letter published by us last week quoting a paragraph from the *Bombay Times*, which charged the Commodore with having forwarded despatches to government from Bombay by a French vessel, *via* St. Helena, under an express stipulation that they should not be put on board any British ship, so as to pass through the English post office. It would of course be altogether superfluous to say that Commodore Read's statement is a complete refutation of this absurd story—which we always thought had very much the look of a French mystification---but we beg to call the attention of our Bombay brother to it, so that he may exert himself to prevent the mysterious circumstance on which he comments from becoming the subject of a voluminous correspondence between the Indian and Home Governments! The Bombay papers, it may be said *en passant*, are sometimes remarkable for the curious information they contain. We remember that it was a paper of that presidency which announced to the world that Admiral Maitland brought out with him "sealed despatches, which he had orders not to open before he arrived in China." a piece of intelligence which very much amused his Excellency.

Opium Imported from China.—Nothing we think affords more satisfactory evidence of the present vigilance and extreme severity made use of by the Chinese government in preventing and punishing the importation of Opium, than the fact of one of the Junks that have come in from China in the course of the week, having brought back with her part of the Opium which she purchased here last season, amounting to 39 chests, in consequence of the danger attending any attempt to land. The Nakhoda says that purchasers could have been found for the Opium at Dollars 300 a chest; but that the discovery by the officers of government of any endeavour to import it would have involved as well the owners of the vessel, as those directly concerned in the transaction, in the most fatal consequences. In that part of the coast where the Junk was, the mandarins exercised their authority in prohibiting the introduction of Opium, and in punishing those found dealing in or selling it, without a shadow of opposition from the populace, who were terror-struck by the severity of the new law, and were endeavouring to alienate themselves entirely from the habit of using the fatal drug. It would be well if speculators were to attend to facts of this kind, instead of suffering themselves to be deluded by the representations which are so often put forth about the inability of the Chinese government to stop the Opium traffic, and the necessity there exists for its continuance in order to 'replenish' the Imperial Treasury, and because venal Mandarins must continue to be as fatly fed with bribes as of late has been their wont.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16th APRIL 1839.

The *Hugh Lindsay* will sail this Evening for Suez with a Mail for England and the following passengers:—

Brigadier Roberts C. B. Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. B. Smith, 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, J. Fergusson, Esq. of Calcutta, M. Dussumier, W. Gisborne, Esq. Ceylon Civil Service, Captain Murray, H. M. 10th Foot, Lieut. Burgh, Dr. Barra, Mr. Gibson, G. Ashburner Esq., Captain Harris, I. N., F. Burdet Esq., Habib Woolah Moonsey, and Vassey Woolah Moonsey.

The Mails will close at the Post Office at the usual hour, 3 o'clock.

Our Readers will excuse us for so scanty an allowance of Enlish news, so soon after the packet's arrival, but in truth our chief anxiety has been to give the fullest information possible from the Indian Journals on all the leading topics of interest, for the benefit of the English reader, as our paper will convey the very latest intelligence from this country. In our next we will endeavour to make them amends.

The latest letters that we have seen from the Bombay branch of the army bear date, Camp Shudapore 16th ultimo. No report had as yet been made of the practicableness of the Gundava Pass, but it is known that the Khan of Kelat every year comes down the Ghauts to Gundava to escape the frost and snow of his capital and resides there from October to February, and as he travels with a great retinue, it is inferred that the Pass is practicable at least for Man and Beast, whatever obstacles it may oppose to artillery, and on this head little apprehension seems to be entertained, as there is no enemy to combat with, and our people have already shewn at the Lukkee Pass how capable they are of overcoming any difficulty of that sort.

On the night of the 15th. the Army crossed the piece of desert of 26 miles referred to in our last communication. It had been arranged that the European Infantry Brigade should halt at Shadear, but General Willshire, imagining that there would be a want of water, ordered them to push on, and they did not reach their halting ground till 2 o'clock, after a march of 19 hours from the time they started, with the thermometer the greater part of the time at 92. The General was much blamed for his conduct in this march, as having unnecessarily, in the latter part, tried the strength of his men, and the effects of it were beginning to appear in the encreased number of sick, particularly in the Queens, but if in that he was to blame, tenfold more will he be blamed by every man of common humanity when it is known, that on reaching their ground he would not be contented, unless every tent was ranged in as exact line, and every rope and peg in as perfect order, as if he had been encamping his Regiment on the Esplanade after a march from Colaba. One poor fellow of the Queens in the agony of his sufferings was heard to say that if he had not been an Englishman, he would have blown out his brains rather than have borne what he had done. We are old enough to recollect how such things were managed in the Peninsula, with a formidable enemy ever at hand and on the watch, not holiday work like this war, and we are very certain that neither the Duke of Wellington nor any general under him, would ever, under such circumstances, have harrassed their men, in that pitiful, Martinet, Drill Serjeant spirit, that General Willshire appears to delight in desplaying. We have heard moreover that Captain Outram and the Superintending Surgeon, much to the honor of both, represented to the General as forcibly as they could, the risk he ran of overdoing the physical powers of the men, but without inducing him to swerve the least from his ordinary routine. It can never be contended that to maintain the discipline of an Army on a march. through a country little better than a desert, and with no enemy to fear, any such vexatious and disheartening proceedings can be at all necessary, and it may well be doubted if the long peace has not to some extent destroyed that fine "mon camarade" spirit that made the Armies of France and England what they were in the time of Napoleon.

But it is not of this alone that our letters complain—It would appear that of the 4000 Camels that were expected of the Bengal Division of the Army, 1200 only have been forthcoming and even the owners of these declare that they will not proceed unless at the Bombay rate of pay, which has raised a doubt, whether it may not be necessary to drop another portion of the Force at Gundava. The great error of the Campaign has been the want of the requisite foresight to provide an ample Commissariat and particularly the requisite number of Camels—Had Sir John Keane when he came before Hydrabad, in place of lacs of Rupees demanded a lac of Camels, there can be no question that the Ameers would have produced them, rather than have their Capital brought down upon their heads but *then* he was quite at ease with the flotilla at his back and the prospect before him of getting from the Bengal Force what he required, when it became necessary to quit the River, a prospect that we now see has been lamentably blighted. Even split up as the Bombay Force now is, and the larger portion sent to Garrison the Scinde Fortresses, the Army still is in want of Camels and without the means of supplying its wants, and what with the robberies and continual desertions of followers, not only are many of the officers put to the greatest straits but quantities of the public property are being left behind for want of carriage, yet all this time Sir John and his staff make use of no less than 250 of the best Camels for their personal accommodation, costing the Government at the rate of 18 rupees each or about 4500 Rs. a month, they drawing at the same time their tentage and large staff allowances, while every poor sub in the Force must supply himself with Camels, at whatever cost and under whatever circumstance of difficulty, or leave his kit behind. At first we thought that our informant must be in jest when he named 250, *two hundred and fifty* Camels, as the General's complement. Each camel, ought to carry with ease 5 cwt. those of Arabia will bear 7 and sometimes 8, but taking it at the minimum, there are thus 1250 cwt. or upwards of 62 tons, among, say, six persons as composing the Generals staff with himself, How 62 tons can be made up we are quite at a loss to imagine, unless provision has been made truly *en grand*, as for example a vat of Hodgson, a years growth of Lafitte, the entire stocks of 3 or 4 shops of preserved meats and every other thing in like proportion—We can conceive the yearnings of the poor Sub when he sees this formidable Cavalcade pass in review before him, turns over in his imagination the different articles of comfort and luxury that it bears, and then thinks upon his own humble kit.

We believe Sir John Keane to be a Gallant Officer, eminent in his former career, and capable of conducting any Army with honor to himself and to his Country, but we fear these piping times of Peace have rubbed off that self denying, privation bearing, roughing part of the character of a Soldier that long ago we used to think one of its finest features—Whatever may be the event of the Campaign, it will at least, if successful, be in no respect owing to the Commissariat arrangements, which from first to last have been execrable, and have not, that we are aware of, a single Defender.

It is said that the Court of Directors has at length sent out an order settling the rank and order of precedence of the Civil Servants of the Company, who are no longer to bear the title of Factors, Merchants &ca. but to take rank, equivalent to Military rank, according to certain fixed terms of service, rising from that of Subaltern to Captain, Major, Lieut. Colonel and so on to the Highest. Now that the company is no longer a trading company, excepting in regard to their monopolies of Opium and Salt, which we trust at no distant day will be abandoned also, it appears highly proper that their civil servants should be divested of titles that do not fit them at all now, whatever they may have done formerly.

We understand the *Taptee* has orders, after landing Capt. Cogan at Zanzibar to repair to Aden to bring down the April Mail, it being part of the arrangements for the Monsoon that the *Hugh Lindsay*, after bringing that Mail to Aden, shall halt there for future service in the Red Sea.

The arrival of the January mail, which left this on the Evening of the 2d and reached London on the 13th February in time for some part of its contents appearing in the Journals of that evening, occupying thus only 40 days (without counting the days of departure and arrival) is the shortest passage that we believe has yet been made, either out or home, and is a most gratifying circumstance, as shewing what may be done, even under all the disadvantages of the present system, and what we might expect, were boats of the power of those on the Atlantic employed on this service and the arrangements on both sides so combined as to insure perfect regularity and despatch, which we fear will never be the case, until the boats proceed direct from Alexandria to Falmouth without any stoppages beyond the mere supplies of fuel, or until the route through France is decidedly fixed upon as the mail line. It is worthy of remark that though the *Atalanta*, one of our best boats, took up the January mail, she did not make a quicker passage to Suez than the *Hugh Lindsay*, the worst and slowest of our boats, has since done, having only reached that port on the 20th, that is in 17 days, which is exactly the time the other took on her last passage.

A Lady now on her passage overland to England writes thus from Cairo under date 19th March "nothing could be easier nor more comfortable than our passage across the Desert; we made it in 4 days on Donkeys, by stages of 20 miles, and found 3 or 4 small tents at each stage. The weather was intensely cold during the whole of the first 3 days and we were glad of cloaks, blankets, ourchairs &c Mr. Waghorn's agent accompanied us, supplied us with every thing and was very civil and attentive. It seemed quite like a pic-nic the first 3 days and I found it more agreeable to cross the Desert than I ever found travelling in India. As to any difficulties it is quite a farce to think so.' There is nothing, it appears, like competition, whether in the City or the Desert; it excites invention, insures zeal, attention and civility, and, however it may act upon the parties, is always beneficial to the public. The rival concerns of Hill and Co and Waghorn and Co bid fair to make the passage across the Desert, so long esteemed the great bugbear of the overland route, as light an affair as a trip from London to Southampton. We trust there is ample employment for both at present, for both are deserving of

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support, but however this may be, they may confidently rely that before another twelvemonth elapses, neither will have any cause to complain of their exertions being unrewarded. By those in a hurry Mr. Hill's conveyances probably will be preferred, others differently circumstanced will patronise Mr. Waghorn, of whose system the above letter gives a very agreeable picture.

We refer to the Extracts we have made from the *Singapore Free Press* of 28th February for the complete refutation of a most extraordinary statement that sometime ago made its appearance in the Columns of one of our Cotemporaries.

Whether it is that the climate acts as an opiate, or that men in these regions acquire an indifference to danger and a contempt for what in colder climes is dreaded as the greatest of calamities, we know not, but certainly when on Saturday last we witnessed another of those tremendous fires, in the same quarter and springing from the same cause as the others that so lately "frighted the isle from its propriety," we felt an uncommon degree of concern for the state of mind of our authorities, that after the dreadful lessons they had had, the loss of property, the alarm spread over a thickly peopled district, and the frequent repetition of the same alarms, no measures had been taken, nor orders given, to guard against their recurrence—so unlike that watchfulness and care that we had lately, in another matter, so much reason to commend—Really it is too bad—When there are so many vacant pieces of ground fitted for Hay yards, and out of the way of danger to streets and private Houses, why should not the strong arm of the Government be used to force the Dealers in that Article to transport themselves thither—After what has occurred no man in his senses would insure property in the neighbourhood of these yards at any premium—We should think a space railed off in the centre of the large expanse of ground, used as the Race Course, if not flooded at the rainy season, would be the fittest place for so combustible an article, from its nearness to the Town and the convenient approaches to it from all sides.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Wellington Military Memorial.—The Earl of Clare has, within these few days, paid into Messrs. Drummond's the sum of 600l., remitted to him on account of a very considerable sum which has been subscribed by the officers of the Bombay army towards carrying this great national object into effect.

Friday Mr. Attorney-General Ball was sworn in a judge of the Common Pleas, and Judge Moore retired on his full salary. It is said a Clonmel Radical will be appointed registrar to the new judge; his lordship is a Roman Catholic, and a distinguished Chancery lawyer, Counsellor P. M. Murphy, late Assistant-Barrister of this county, is gazetted to be Attorney-General of the Cape of Good Hope. We have authority to say that he has declined that lucrative situation. If he had accepted it, Counsellor O'Shaughnessy would be Assistant-Barrister of Cavan. Messrs. James O'Brien, P. Murphy, and Monahan, are to be promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel. Two Mr. O'Flannagans, nephews of Chief Baron Woulfe, are appointed to situations in the Court of Exchequer; the senior to be his lordship's registrar, the junior to the office of crier, worth 700l. a year—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Abduction.—In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, last week, Peter Yore, and four other persons indicted with him, were convicted, the first mentioned on a charge of having allured and married Miss Hannah Jane Tucker, the daughter of the late Colonel Tucker, and the others with having conspired with and assisted him. The defendant Yore was the stable boy of Mrs. Tucker, who had been a widow since 1831. The particulars of this extraordinary case appeared before the public some time ago, when the parties where taken to the police office on the charge above named. It will be remembered that Yore used to ride and drive out with his young mistress, and having become all at once enamoured of her, he boldly ventured to ask her "would she marry him?" She said at first she would tell her mamma, upon which he threatened her. She ultimately accompanied him to the house of a Roman Catholic priest of the same name as the Lothario (she was herself a Protestant,) and got married.—*Globe, Feb.* 13.

The trial excited the greatest interest from the extraordinary circumstances of the case—the presumption of the lad in so low a station, and the infatuation of the young lady, rendered it a sufficiently ludicrous affair.—*Globe, Feb.* 13.

Lady Lytton Bulwer.—There is no longer any doubt that the accomplished and beautiful wife of the author of "Pelham," "The last Days of Pompeii," &c. has placed in the hands of a publisher at the west end a novel for immediate publication. If the prevalent rumours be true that in "Cheveley, or the Man of Honour," which is the name of the work, Lady Bulwer ably advocates the rights of women in a story of close personal application, and that her ladyship wields a practised pen which ought ere this to have reaped a large share of literary fame, we may expect a work of searching interest wrought out with a power of language that will soon be recognised."—*Morning Paper*.

Converts from Judaism.—Mr. Newnes, a celebrated merchant of the Jewish persuassion, and his family, have recently embraced the Christian faith, and have been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Melville. The event is said to have produced a great sensation among the members of the Jewish faith.

The accession of Lord Morpeth and Lord Normanby to the Cabinet will, we feel persuaded, give general satisfaction, and strengthen the hands of ministers, It is not, to us, an unexpected event; in fact, it must have been looked for by all parties, it being a question of time only when these noblemen could be prudently removed from Ireland to take a more prominent part in our national councils.—*Patriot*.

At the Court, yesterday afternoon, her Majesty's Speech on opening the session of Parliament this day was agreed upon. The roll of Sheriffs was submitted to the Queen. A new seal for the Court of Queen's Bench, a new Great Seal for Ireland, a new seal for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, a new seal for the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, a new Privy Seal for Ireland, and some Colonial seals, were submitted to her Majesty in Council, and approved of. At the Court, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, had his audience of leave on going to Bombay. Her Majesty gave audience to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, Earl of Minto, Lord Holland, and the Earl of Albemarle. The Court was attended by Lady Barham, Lady in Waiting; Lord Lilford, Lord in Waiting; Lord Hill, Gold Stick in waiting; Right Hon. G. S. Byng Controllor of the Household; Sir A. Otway, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting.—*Post, Feb.* 8.

Captain Marryat and the Brazilian Navy.—The following letter has been published from Capt. Marryat:—

"Sir—You will oblige me by contradicting a report which has appeared in your paper, as well as in many others, of my having accepted the command of the Brazilian navy. No such offer has been made to me, nor am I the least inclined to serve under any other flag than that of my own country. I am, Sir your obedient servant.

"F. Marryat"

—(Post)

The Will of the late Judge Park.—The will of the late judge Park, one of her Majesty's judges of the Court of Common Pleas, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctor's Commons, by the Rev. James A. Park, Alexander Atherton Parker, Esq., and the Rev. William Waldegrave Park, executors. The property of the deceased has been sworn under £60,000, which is divided into six portions equally amongst his sons and daughters. The testater, amongst other things, directs his law library (which is very valuable) to be sold, in consequence of his not having a son at the bar. He speaks of his late wife in the following terms of affection:—"I have enjoyed forty years uninterrupted conjugal felicity with my late wife, who was one of the most amiable and unassuming Christians that ever lived." The will is in the handwriting of the deceased, and is contained in three sheets of paper; it is dated in June, 1833.—*Chronicle 18th Feb.*

The new Great Seal for Ireland, which has just received the approval of the Queen in Council, has on one side a figure of of her Majesty seated on a throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice, and on the other an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

Paris Gossip.—We are here as zealous as ever for music; amidst the sombre aspect of the times, it is the only bright spot on the horizon. A passion for musie is also the redeeming point of our young fashionables in other respects they are as *incroyables* as ever. To be a fashionable man you must wear your hair falling in massive locks upon your shoulders—your beard must be in the style of the time of Francis the First, whilst your hand is more thoroughly squeezed than before into a canary-yellow glove, part of the costume as decidedly characteristic of an exquisite aristocrat of the present day as a red heel was in the time of Louis XIV. Thus dressed you may present yourself everywhere—even at the Jockey Club, the arbiter of *ton* in Paris at the present day; at least for those who have seceded from the dignified social manners, so quiet and unaffected, which in the bulk of good society have survived the old regime. The aforesaid young men do but imitate those exclusive expensive habits which destroy social intercourse in England, and drive English gentlemen by thousands from the county to seek foreign lands, where stilted pomposity and invidious ideal distinctions do not keep man from man. There was a time in Paris when one used to ask whether such a man of fashion frequented the society of a Madame du Deffand, or was admitted at a Madame la Marechale de Luxembourg's salons, where politeness was refined to the highest degree, but without affectation, and where every noble cavalier resorted to study the art of behaving in the society of ladies. Now you must learn to smoke eternally in a room lavishly decorated in the style of Louis XIV., extended on a divan, where nothing is talked of but horses. If you can do this then you are an exquisite of the first water. Truly, grooms must be very proud of having made their jargon the language of good society.—*Letter in the M. Post.*

Curious Amusements of the Afghauns, &c.—Most of their games, says Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his *Account of Caubul* (of which a new edition has just appeared,) appear to us very childish, and can scarcely be reconciled to their long beards and grave behaviour. Marbles are played by grown up men through all the Afghaun country and Persia, and, I believe, in Turkey, A game very generally played, is one called *Khossye* by the Dooraunees, and *Cubuddee* by the Taujiks, A man takes his left foot in his right hand, and hops about on one leg, endeavouring to overset his adversary, who advances the same way; this is played by several of a side, and is more complicated than I have made it, but still a strange game for grown up men. Prisoner's base, quoits (played with circular flat stones,) and a game like hunt the slipper (played with a cap,) are also very common, as are wrestling, and other trials of strength and skill.

The accident to Earl Grey happened after his Lordship had dressed for dinner, and while he was reclining on a sofa. The large picture by Barclay, we believe, of Lady Grey and the scions of this Noble House, fell upon his Lordship's forehead, which it cut severely; but we rejoice to say that from the first no apprehension of danger has been entertained.—

Sir John Franklin has removed Capt. Meconochie from the office of his Private Secretary; an event which had caused considerable excitement at Sydney.—Globe.

LORD MELBOURNE.

Nobody with a particle of natural benevolence bu looks forward with feelings of painful interest to the session of Parliament which has just commenced, as that in which the fate of the Favourite is like to be determined. Let others speak for themselves: we confess we find our breasts animated with contrary emotions as we regard the condition and prospects of that too eminent person. Time softens the heart, they say; and it is now several weeks since we took the case of the Favourite into consideration. Our compassion may be thought premature; but, whether it is that that nobleman's actual position inspires it, or that our prophetic soul suggests some sudden and dark termination of his felicity as probable, we certainly come to a revision of his case with a mind attuned to mercy, and bent on the discovery of mitigating circumstances. If we cannot deny his improprieties, yet let us duly weigh his *temptations*; charitably reflecting, with Burns—

"What's done we partly may compute,
But *know not what's resisted.*"

There are many circumstances, we are sure, which ought to modify the wrath of the country when the day of reckoning comes: and the very idea that such a day may not be far distant, makes us regret the more that we do not exactly know what those circumstances are. At any rate, we deprecate *cruelty*. All those dreadful accounts of the deaths of royal favourites—how they were murdered—how they were beheaded, &c.—are apt to haunt the mind with an impression, that they are a doomed people that cannot die in their beds: but we earnestly trust that nothing will be committed in this instance at variance with the dictates of humanity. When the day comes, we implore the people to forbear. In an age when societies exist for the prevention of cruelty, and it is only a few days ago that a man took out a patent for felling oxen without hurting them—a plan by which, he says, the meat is improved too—we trust that there will be no repetition of the painful occurrences which marked the removal of former favourites from their envied elevation. Don't hurt him, we say.

We are led into these observations by perceiving a tone of such bitter animosity, on the part of many politicians, against the Favourite, as, if not checked by reasonable representations, we consider calculated to hurry them into the commission of a deed which history may afterwards lament. One of our own correspondents, whose letter a few weeks since we inserted, is even dissatisfied with what we said on a former occasion, because in his opinion we let the "Favourite Subject" off too easily, and ought to have applied to his back *all* the lashes, of which some were thought to fall to his mistress's share. It may be true that favourites have generally more to answer for than sovereigns; and Burke indeed affirms it of the worst examples. "It has been remarked," says he, in his *Vindicatim of Natural Society*, "that there is no prince so bad whose *favourites* and *ministers* are not worse." But it should be considered that the modern Favourite differs materially, in some respects, from all that have preceded him, and ought to be dealt with more mercifully in proportion. Thus, the Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles the First, was a deep-scheming, restless politician, who did the country a world of mischief of his own head: but the gentle M********is no politician at all, and does—nothing. Again, Wolsey, the favourite of Henry the Eighth, was censured for the immoderate splendour of his establishments and sumptuousness of his entertainments: whereas the Favourite in our day *never dines at home!* Neither can it be said of our Favourite that he is one of those bloodthirsty, destroying warriors, such as were favourites with sovereigns in olden time: for he is only a killer of *ladies*—all his conquests are made in the boudoir, and the only blood he causes to flow is that which his gallantry may summon to the fair cheek of his mistress.

It would no doubt be interesting to inquire into the various sources of royal favour from the time of the Roman Emperor that made his horse prime minister to our own day. In James the First's time the road lay through a pun; Sir Walter Raleigh found it lie over his cloak; in Shakspear's "Henry Fourth," when Doll asks Falstaff the secret of Poins's influence with the Prince, the answer is—"Because their legs are both of a bigness!" How the present Favourite has reached the altitude we see him at, it would appear impossible to ascertain, since we look in vain for any of the points of entertainment enumerated by Shakspeare as formed to elicit the love of princes and sovereigns. He does not "eat conger and fennel," we understand, nor "drink off candles' ends for flapdragons," nor "ride the wild mare," nor even "wear his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg," (as the Foreign Secretary really does,) nor "jump upon joint stools; neither are "their legs both of a bigness," we believe. Perhaps, therefore, we should be justified in referring him rather to that subtler class of favourites of whom old Cornelius Agrippa writes—"The chiefest knowledge that these men have, is to observe the most convenient times to speake with princes, to the ende they may not propounde anything to them out of season; and they electe not these times by the starres, by the heavens, or by the ephimerides, but by bowsing, *by dining*, by banketting, by hunting, or by *rest*, when the King [the Queen] is pleasantly disposed and hath obtayned his [her] desire in some thing; or if they knowe any other favourable times of accesse."*

But all these are points for after history. What we are chiefly desirous to inculcate here is—humanity. We seem to foresee a reverse in the fortunes of the Favourite—we behold him "fallen from his high estate"—already we are moved to a generous pity, we step forward to bespeak moderation from his enemies, whom we see pouring down upon him from all sides, by a timely appeal to the softer emotions. Even on the most ordinary calculations such an event cannot be considered remote. Exquisite felicity is proverbially of short duration, and the career of a royal favourite was never enviable in continuance. The day, the dreadful day, must come—we know that; and retribution will be talked of; but let not mercy be forgotten. Let us think of all his former public services,—first ascertaining what they were, Once more we say, Don't hurt him!

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF WURTEMBERG.

The funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg took place at Dreux on Saturday morning. The king and the four Princes had arrived there by half-past seven in the morning, and Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg at eight o'clock. By an early hour all the inhabitants were in movement, and the windows were crowded with females dressed in black. Flags with crape knots hung from several houses, and great numbers of the neighbouring peasantry flocked into Dreux to witness the mournful ceremony. The church was hung with black, the initials of the Duke and Duchess were embroidered on the folds of the draperies, and the Bishop of Chartres, attended by his chaplains and the parochial clergy, remained by the side of a cenotaph erected in the central aside awaiting the arrival of the body.

The procession with the remains of the Duchess reached Dreux at 10, having rested the preceding evening at Chartres: and immediately on its arrival being announced, the four Princes and Duke Alexander went to receive it at the door the church, the King remaining at the chateau. As soon as the coffin was placed in the aisle, Duke Alexander, who was quite overcome by grief, threw himself on his knees at its foot, and burst into a flood of tears. The coffin was then laid on the cenotaph before the altar, and prayers were recited; after which the funeral *cortege* left the church to proceed to the chapel of the chateau. A guard of cavalry onened the line, and the National Guard of Dreux, with arms reversed, escorted the procession on each side. The King's servants, in deep mourning, were also placed at intervals on the sides of the procession. The hearse was drawn by six horses, and the princely crown of the Duchess, enveloped in crape, was placed on her coffin. Behind her came the Princes on foot, and bareheaded, wearing long mourning cloaks over their uniform. Their royal highnesses were followed by their aides-de-camp, and several officers of the staff attached to his Majesty, by the civil and military authorities of the department the deputies of the department, and all the notable personages of the town, in deep mourning Near the Princes walked the Marquis de Rumigny, Ambassador at Turin; General de Rumigny, his brother, and Captain de Lasolle, who escorted the body from Toulon. A company of National Guards and a detachment of cavalry closed the procession. As the *cortage* moved up the long ascent leading to the chapel the crowds of peasantry that lined the road stood bareheaded, and observed a deep silence. In fact, the behaviour of the people of Dreux, as well as of the country people, was exceedingly respectful throughout the whole of this mournful ceremony, and but one feeling of sympathy and regret pervaded the whole of the inhabitants. The passage to the chapel occupied an hour.. When the funeral car reached the enclosure of the chateau, it was met by the King, dressed in black, and whose countenance gave but too melancholy a proof of the grief with which his heart was oppressed. His Majesty, who shed tears abundantly the whole time, took his place as chief mourner, and, followed by the Princes, moved on with the coffin to the chapel, which was hung with black, and brilliantly lighted with tapers. The solemn service for the dead was then performed with impressive effect by the Bishop of Chartres, assisted by the Bishops of Meaux and Morocco. The King sat by the catafalque near the altar, with the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours on his right, and the Dukes of Wurtemberg. Aumale, and Montpensier on his left. The personages forming the *cortage* were ranged behind, and at the four corners of the catafalque stood sapeurs of the line with axes on their shoulders. During the service, his Majesty, perceiving the Marquis de Rumigny standing near him, turned round and pressed his hand with evident feelings of great emotion. When the "De Profundis" had been sung the coffin was taken up and was slowly carried down into the vault, the clergy accompanying it, and singing the Absolution. The Bishop of Chartres then returned and informed his Majesty that nothing more remained to be done except to take a last and solemn farewell of the remains of the Princess, and to sprinkle her coffin with the sacred water. The King rose, and attended by the Princes and only two officers, no other persons accompanying them, descended into the vault. We understand that the scene which ensued here was quite heart-rending, the royal mourners giving themselves up to all the intensity of their grief. The King evinced all the mournful resignation of a mind capable of overcoming its despair. One of the young Princes, on leaving, cried out, "Adieu pour moi! adieu pour Joinville!" The ceremony was entirely concluded by two o'clock, and his Majesty, with the Princes, set out at three for Paris, where they arrived at eight.—*Globe, Jan.* 30.

* From an old translation. London, 1575.

SHARES IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

In these times of joint-stock association, the sound decision pronounced in the Court of Review upon a petition entitled "Richardson, in the matter of "Richardson," must be of so much interest and importance to the commercial world, that we trust we are doing a useful service to our readers in presenting it to their early notice. It establishes, in a formal manner, the availability of a very large class of city securities, which, though always held valid by the best opinions, were declined by many lenders and creditors, from the supposed uncertainty of the law affecting them. We refer to equitable mortgages of transferable shares, now determined to be valid notwithstanding a bankruptcy.

By what is called a legal mortgage, that is a mortgage of which all the legal requisites are complete, the interest in the property mortgaged is transferred from the mortgager, who borrows, to the mortgagee, who lends under a proviso that the borrower, on repaying the loan, shall have a reconveyance of the property. Where the property consists of land, which can pass only by deed, it is very usual, in order to avoid the expense of a legal mortgage, for the borrower to place the title-deeds of his estate in the hands of the lender, or of some trustee for the lender, with or without (but oftener with) a written declaration that they are so deposited as a security for a certain sum advanced by the lender to the borrower. If the borrower afterwards become bankrupt, the estate, though left in his possession down to the very moment of his bankruptcy, is thus exempted from the grasp of his assignees, and rendered liable in the first place to the repayment of the loan thus specifically advanced upon the credit of it.

Where the subject matter consist not of land, but of goods whereof the property passes by delivery, there (except in the case of shipping, which is regulated by the special enactment) a mortgage, without transfer of the actual possession, is unavailable; because (except as before excepted with respect to shipping) the bankrupt law enacts that all goods or chattels of which the bankrupt, at the time of his bankruptcy, was the reputed owner, shall, if they were than (by the true owner's consent) in the bankrupt's possession, order, or disposition, be distributable for the benefit of the bankrupt's general creditors. For the most part, therefore, this kind of property can be effectually pledged as a security for a loan only when actually delivered over into the keeping or control of the lender.

There is a large class of intermedite cases, where the property is in the hands of a third person; as where it consists of goods in the East India Company's warehouses, which it is that Company's usage to deliver to any person bearing the warrants for those goods; or where it consists of money due, or to become due, from any person or persons upon bond, policy, or other contract to pay. If a trader be desirous of borrowing on the security of such goods or money, he can give the lender a title to them without actual delivery—in the case of the goods, by the mere transfer of the bond, policy, or other written contract to pay, if any such there be, and notice to the person liable for it that it has been thus pledged to a lender. The lender, after these precautions, is safe against the effect of the borrower's bankruptcy, the borrower having no "possession" of the goods or money, and being thus divested even of the "order and disposition" of them.

The shares of a joint-stock company are of a nature not precisely analogous to any of the beforementioned properties. But they have most of them this incident of landed estate, that every fresh transfer of them requires a deed, which is usually a short plain printed instrument, filed and kept by the officer of the company; for the mere certificates, which are given to the shareholder, generally pass no title whatever to the shares, and are mere memoranda. The deed filed with the Company's officer is the only actual title. Since joint-stock companies have come to be so numerous, and their shares so valuable, it has become a most important question in the city how these shares could be made the subjects of security by way of mortgage, legal or equitable. They could not be *legally* mortgaged without a transfer to the leader; but this, independently of the expense of stamps on transfer and retransfer, would make the lender a partner in the company, and subject him to all its calls and liabilities. It was soon perceived, however, by those lawyers who grounded themselves on principle, that an *equitable* mortgage was a perfectly feasible arrangement. The title-deeds of the shares are in the hands of the company's officer as depositary for the shareholder. Let the shareholder and the lender give him a joint notice that the shareholder has agreed to make those deeds a security to the lender for a sum of money which the lender is advancing on them, and the officer is immediately converted from a depositary for the shareholder into a depositary for the lender. Let the shareholder then hand the certificates to the leader, so as to deprive himself of every symbol of possession; let him also give to the lender a written agreement that he will make, whenever called on, a formal transfer to the lender, and you have a complete equitable mortgage in every particular. The shareholder is still the registered owner, and subject to all calls and liabilities; but by the notice to the officer he has divested himself of the order and disposition of the shares, and thus removed the transaction from the operation of the bankrupt laws. The effect of a notice to the officer is what some of the city lawyers and lenders had failed to perceive; and failing to perceive it, they were naturally shy of lending their clients' money or their own on the security of shares. The Court of Review has now determined the question. It has decided, by its judgment in the case abovementioned, of "Richardson, in the matter of "Richardson," reported in our paper of the 15th inst., that a trader who has pledged his shares by delivery of the certificates and notice to the comyany's officer is hereby divested of the order and disposition of those shares, which therefore, in the event of his committing an act of bankruptcy before actual transfer, are exempted, like land of which the title-deeds have been deposited, from the general sweep of the assignees until after satisfaction of the particular crediter who has lent his money specifically on the faith of them.

It had long ago been decided that a bill of exchange which a trader had paid away before his bankruptcy, but omitted to endorse, giving the holder only the equitable title to such bill, might be endorsed by him after his bankruptcy to complete the holder's legal title; nay more, that his assignees are bound to endorse it. The judgment now pronounced by the Court of Review is in strict analogy to the principle previously declared, and will have the useful effect of bringing to the relief of credit and to commercial circulation a large extent of share property, which lay comparatively unavailable for want of a clear apprehension of law. Very little seems to turn upon the delivery of the certificates, the notice to the officer being the material point; but as the delivery of the certificates was not expressly treated us unimportant in the case just determined, a careful lender will of course adopt the precaution of taking the certificates from the borrower, as well as of serving regular notice on the company's officer.—*Times,*

The Vacancy in the Royal Academy.—The recent death of Sir W. Beechey has left a vacancy in the Royal Academy, which its members will be required to fill from the ranks of those numerous artists who have hitherto pursued their profession *outside the bar*. The silk gown, however worthless it may have become by abuse, is still a distinction which men of merit may be anxious to acquire, in the hope that, one day or another, they may wear it with honour. It is a notorious fact that the individuals who compose the Royal Academy represent, if such an expression be intelligible, the *aristocracy* of Art, and not its *genius*. We have no intention of going into any personal details to prove a fact which is as well known to artists as the difference between light and shade. Such a process is not necessary, and would be as unpleasant to us, as it would be painful to others. With this prelude to the approaching election, we might ask who is to fill Sir W. Beechey's place? and leave the question to take what effect it might amongst those it concerns; but we cannot dismiss the subject without a few words more. We have latterly had such an inundation of portrait-painters, that we believe the portrait-painters themselves are fairly alarmed at the great increase of their own body. The market is glutted, and if something be not done to stay the plague of faces, the profession itself will suffer in the end—not to say anything about the Academy. In this extremity, policy—we do not impute any higher motives to them—may induce the Academicians to elect the next member from some other walk of art. Pure historical painting does not flourish in the soil of England. We will not combat for a visionary good. We have no right to ask artists to pine in hopeless toil, that the few who love the nobler development of their genius should be gratified by their unpatronized works. The Doric nakedness of our churches rejects them—our civic halls, magnificent in their feasts, cannot afford to buy great pictures—the nobility have taken up with cabinet frames—and patronage has fallen in love with beauty on a smaller scale. We relinquish historical painting therefore in its grander aspects and highest forms. But should the Academy, indeed, think it fitting to admit a member who is *not* a portrait-painter, and resolve to admit one who is really a painter of another class, it appears to us that thoughout the whole body of English artists they could not discover one whose election would confer so much honour on themselves—especially if it were a voluntary act—as Danby. He is described by Bulwer with singular felicity as the Spencer of living painters. It would be unworthy of the estimate we put upon Danby's genius to touch upon what he has done—his "Enchanted Island," his "Opening of the Twelfth Seal," and the rest, works which created a new era in Art, resplendent in all the attributes of power, full of imagination, and executed with consummate artistical skill—to enumerate them would look like urging that as a *claim* which, were the Acadmy what it ought to be, would constitute a simple *right*. We believe Danby is not in this country, and has not for some years been in England. Under serene skies he has prosecuted his art, floating on the waters of the Rhine, and enjoying the advantages of a land where genius is rewarded living, and not consigned to sculptured panegyrics. Would it not be a redeeming act of virtue in the Academy to recal him? We make this suggestion without entertaining the slightest anticipation that it will be acted upon; but we make it, nevertheless, as one performs a fruitless duty for conscience sake. Of this we are fully persuaded, that every native artist, whose ambition lies in the glory of his pursuits rather than in the gratification, of his own vanity, would rejoice at seeing the distinction, such as it is, conferred upon so distinguished a painter.—Atlas. *Feb* 3.

War-office, Feb. 22.

6th Regiment of the Dragoons Guards—Captain Brook John Knight, from the half-pay Unattached to be Captain vice Robert Tolver Gerard, who exchanges; Feb. 22.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Sergnant-Major Henry Humphrys to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Blackier, who retires, upon half-pay; Feb. 22.

3d Foot—James Hoop, M. D to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hibbert, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; February 22.

9th Foot—Lieut Charles Hind to be Captain, by purchase, vice Talford, who retires; Ensign Frederick D. Lister, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hind; Donald Bannatyne Macleod, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lister; Feb. 22.

10th Foot—Captain William Tedlie, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain vice Wm. Rannie, who Exchanges, receiving the defference; Feb. 22.

17th Foot—Ensign Thomas Ormsby Ruttledge to be Lieut. by purchase, vice De Burgh, who retires; April 23 Ensign Edward Henry Cormick to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ruttledge, whose promotion, on the 20th July last, has not taken place; Alexander M'Kinstry, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cormick; Feb 22.

20th Foot Lieutenant John Shum to be Captain, by purchase vice Hovenden, who retires; Ensign Henry James W. Postlethwaite to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shum; Albany French Wallace, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hostlewaite; Feb. 22.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Henry Knight Sayers, from the 2d West India Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson, who exchanges? Feb. 22.

52d Foot—Ensign George Campbell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Surtees, deceased; Dec. 21. Ensign William Henry Frederick Cavendish to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place; Feb. 22. Lieutenant Charles James Conway Mills, from the 59th Regt., to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Napier, appointed to the Cape Corps; Feb. 23. Robert Octavius Cumins, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cavendish; Feb. 22.

59th Foot—Lieutenant John Mitcham Isaac, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, vice Mills, appointed to the 52d Regiment; Feb. 23.

66th Foot—Lieutenant George Longworth Dames to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ditmas, who retires; Ensign George A. Taylor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dames; George Marchall Knipe, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Taylor; Feb. 22.

91st Foot—Lieut. William Glendonwyn Scott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Boyd, who retires; Ensign James Christie to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Scott; Wm. Thomas Laird Patterson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Christie. Feb. 22. John Paton Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, who retires; Feb. 23.

94th Foot—Frederick Estwick, Gent. to be Ensign. by purchase. vice Osborne, who retires; Captain William Bain M'Alpine, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Paymaster, vice Peterson, deceased; Feb. 22.

2d West India Regiment.—Lieut. Brutus Æmilius Sobral Hutchinson, from the 31st Regt., to be Lieut. vice Sayers, who exchanges; Ensign George Griffin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Holliday, deceased; William M'Casthy, Murray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Griffin: Feb. 22.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Lieutenant George Thomas Connolly Napier, from the 52d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Isaac, appointed to the 59th Regiment; Feb. 23.

Brevet—Captain Wm. Tedlie, of the 10th Regiment, to be Major in the Army; Jan. 10.

Hospital Staff.—Benjamin Ushee Hamilton, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Ottaway, who resigns Feb. 22.

The commission of Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen-George Hull has been concelled from Feb. 5. he having received a commuted allowance for his half pay.—*Bombay Times.*

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, writes on the 17th ult.—"Considerable activity is perceptible in the arsenal, and it is asserted that a division of the fleet is about to be sent to the Archipelago, while some talk of an expedition to Egypt; a rumour, however, which wants confirmation.—M. Bankhead, Secretary of Legation to the British Embassy, arrived last week.—The negotiations between the Admiralty and the European merchants, on the duties to be paid by ships passing into the Black Sea, towards the establishment of light-houses at the most dangerous points of the entrance have been concluded. It has been agreed, that from two to three *piastres fortes* of Spain shall be paid for each ship. This arrangement has given great satisfaction, as the inhospitable inhabitants of those shores have been accustomed to light false fires, for the purpose of drawing ships on to the rocks, in order that, when wrecked, they might be plundered. In the time of the Janissaries, even the authorities of the villages used to participate in this kind of booty."—*Gal. Mess. Feb.* 9.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Constantinople to the 28th ult., quoted by the *Smyrna Journal*. On the 21st, a courier had been dispatched to London to summon Reschid Pacha to return to the Porte as quickly as possible, and to resume his post in the Council of the Sultan. This news had produced much sensation at Constantinople.—Sarim Effendi, Minister of the Interior and recently Charge-d' Affaires at London, had arrived at Constantinople.—It was reported that Lord Ponsonby was engaged in negociating a commercial treaty between Turkey and Portugal, but nothing official was known on the subject. —A dreadful conflagration had destroyed the Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, and which included the different ministerial and administrative offices. The catastrophe occurred at an early hour on the 21st, and in a few hours the palace was burnt to the ground. The greater part of the archieves, which were deposited in subterranean apartments, were saved, but almost all the papers remaining in the offices were destroyed. The loss occasioned by the disaster is estimated at nearly 20 millions of piastres. When the flames were first perceived, the Pachas and all the authorities of the capital proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and exerted themselves with the utmost activity and zeal, especially the Capitan Pacha. The *toumrouk* or prison of the Sublime Porte was opened before the flames reached it, and all the prisoners were set at liberty. Amongst the number was a notorious Tuscan robber, lately arrested, and several Ionians belonging to the same band. Several of these individuals, instead of profiting by the opportunity, applied to the authorities to be again confined, but it was supposed that most of them afterwards changed their minds and decided upon quitting the country. The office of the sublime Porte had been provisionally transferred to the palace of the Seraskier. This is the third or fourth accident of the kind that has happened within 50 years. The last fire took place in 1827, and the new palace was reconstructed in 1829. A coffer containg 60 jewels of great value, had been lost during the fire, and the government had requested all the Ambassadors to have the luggage of every traveller examined before leaving the city in the hopes of finding it.—*Galignani's Messenger, Feb.* 15.

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